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HIGH SCHOOL'S RELATIONS TO CITY DISCUSSED

New England Association of
Superintendents Studies This
Subject at Annual Meeting
Held in Boston Today

DR. SNEDDEN HEARD

State Commissioner Makes Anal-
ysis of Present Situation, Point-
ing Out Deficiencies and Rem-
edies for Them

Assembling to discuss the relation of
the high school to the community, mem-
bers of the New England Association of
School Superintendents, holding their
annual meeting in Boston today, lis-
tened to advanced ideas on secondary
education which quietly are being put
into practice in different parts of the
country.

The meeting was held in the hall of
the public Latin school on Warren
avenue, the first public school of its kind
in the country, the president, Stanley
H. Holmes of New Britain, Conn., pre-
siding. It was attended by superintend-
ents from all over New England and a
few visitors from other states.

The first speaker was Dr. David Sned-
den, commissioner of education for Mas-
sachusetts. He made an analysis of the
present situation in high school educa-
tion, pointing out deficiencies and rem-
edies, saying in part: "Because many
criticisms can be leveled against the
contemporary high school, it should not
be inferred that those responsible for
bringing it to where it now is are to
blame for its deficiencies. The develop-
ment of the American high school has
been one of our splendid achievements.
The best friends of secondary education,
however, must be the keenest critics of
our American high school in order that
its real and ultimate value may be at-
tained."

What Could Be Discarded

Among the superstitions he would have
high schools discard are:

"The belief that highly specialized
forms of mental exercise, such as those
incident to the study of algebra, plane
geometry, Latin or manual training, can
result in the development of general
powers applicable to a wide variety of
the contingencies of adult life.

"The belief that for the twentieth cen-
tury youth facing the future, culture in-
heres chiefly in things antiquated, and
in knowledge organized strictly along
logical lines. Every cultivated man must
assimilate something of our great social
inheritance, but cold storage is not as-
similation."

He continued: "The high school can
find freedom to work out its own salva-
tion by gradually insisting upon its own
right to determine the objects and pur-
poses for which it exists. To this end
it must relieve itself of that external
and highly artificial control now exerted
by higher institutions of learning. The
high school can never disregard as one
of its important functions the prepara-
tion of students for these higher insti-
tutions where it can obviously be shown
that such specific preparation differs ma-
terially from the ordinary course of educa-
tion not designed for those entering
higher institutions.

"On the other hand, the high school
should ascertain just how extensive or
limited, and just how different from ordi-
nary procedures in education, is any
special training which it is expedient for
the higher institutions to exact. They
should not allow the higher institutions
to do their thinking for them.

For Two-Year Courses

"Even now the high school can greatly
improve its work for at least half its
students by recognizing that half of
the boys and girls who today enter our
high schools not only do not, but prob-
ably should not remain in institutions
devoted to general learning after they
are 16 years of age. The recognition of
this fact will be followed by the estab-
lishment of courses two years in length
in the typical four years' high school,
and giving the pupil who cannot finish
a four years' course an opportunity with
dignity and satisfaction to celebrate the
completion of his two years' course by
receiving an appropriate diploma and
the credit that goes therewith."

In a talk whose satire brought out
many laughs, William G. Lewis, prin-
cipal of the William Penn high school for
girls, Philadelphia, made an argument
for the modern in education. By no
means would he eliminate the old cul-
tural studies, but he would not make
them compulsory for all of high schools.
With Dr. Snedden, he believed that there
were many "superstitions" regarding high
school instruction that it would be bet-
ter to cast aside. Civics he would have
vital and contemporary. The pupils
whose investigations into their own city
government discovered that it was not
the mayor in the city hall but a certain
man in the back office of a bank who
ran the government of their city had
done more for future citizenship than

CRIMSON ADVANCE GUARD ON WAY TO SEE YALE CONTEST

Undergraduates Go to New
Haven and Musical Clubs Will
Give Concert Tonight

Many Harvard undergraduates left the
South station for New Haven today
for the annual football game with Yale.
About 400 students and others left on
the 1 o'clock and the 1:05 p. m. trains.
The latter had three special coaches at-
tached. Special trains and coaches have
been engaged for tomorrow to accommo-
date clubs and other organizations as
well as private parties. Reservations
have been specially made for the Har-
vard Club of Boston, while two special
trains are to take students only.

The Harvard musical clubs leave this
afternoon, and they mark the real ad-
vance of Harvard University. On arriv-
ing at New Haven they will make their
way to the Yale Commons, where dinner
will be served. Tonight the concert at
New Haven by the clubs will attract all
the idle men of the two colleges who have
reached the town.

The main body of the Harvard cheer-
ers will start on the early trains to-
morrow morning. There are several
special trains for the students, all of
which reach New Haven about 12:15,
giving the men time to have lunch and
get to the Yale Bowl in time for the
game.

ESCALATOR TO BE INSTALLED IN HARVARD SQUARE

Public Service Commission Tells
Elevated Cambridge Subway
Station Must Be So Equipped

Orders were given by the public ser-
vice commission today that the Boston
Elevated Street Railway Company in-
stall an escalator at the Harvard square
station in Cambridge for the convenience
of passengers from points to the north
of the station. This follows several con-
ferences and hearings given on the peti-
tion of Stoughton Bell and others rela-
tive to a change in the accommodations
at that place.

The commission in its order declares
that it is of the opinion that the com-
pany should have the escalator lead from
the unloading platform of the Mt. Au-
burn cars to the street level. If this is
done, passengers from the Mt. Auburn
cars and passengers from points in North
Cambridge as well may avail themselves
of these new facilities.

FIVE CANDIDATES FOR CITY OFFICES WIN INDORSEMENT

Three candidates for council have filed
a sufficient number of signatures to en-
title them to places on the ticket. They
are Patrick A. Kearns, Joseph G. Curry
and Walter Ballantyne. Each has filed
2200 names. Two candidates for school
committee have filed sufficient names to
get on the ballot: Joseph Lee, 2113, and
Moses S. Lourie, 2200.

Other candidates for the city council
have filed signatures as follows: Her-
bert J. Keenan, 1613; Thomas H. Glynn,
1654; Frederick J. Kneeland, 1309; Wil-
liam F. Doyle, 1131; James M. Keyes,
1270, and Councilor John A. Coulthurst,
1013.

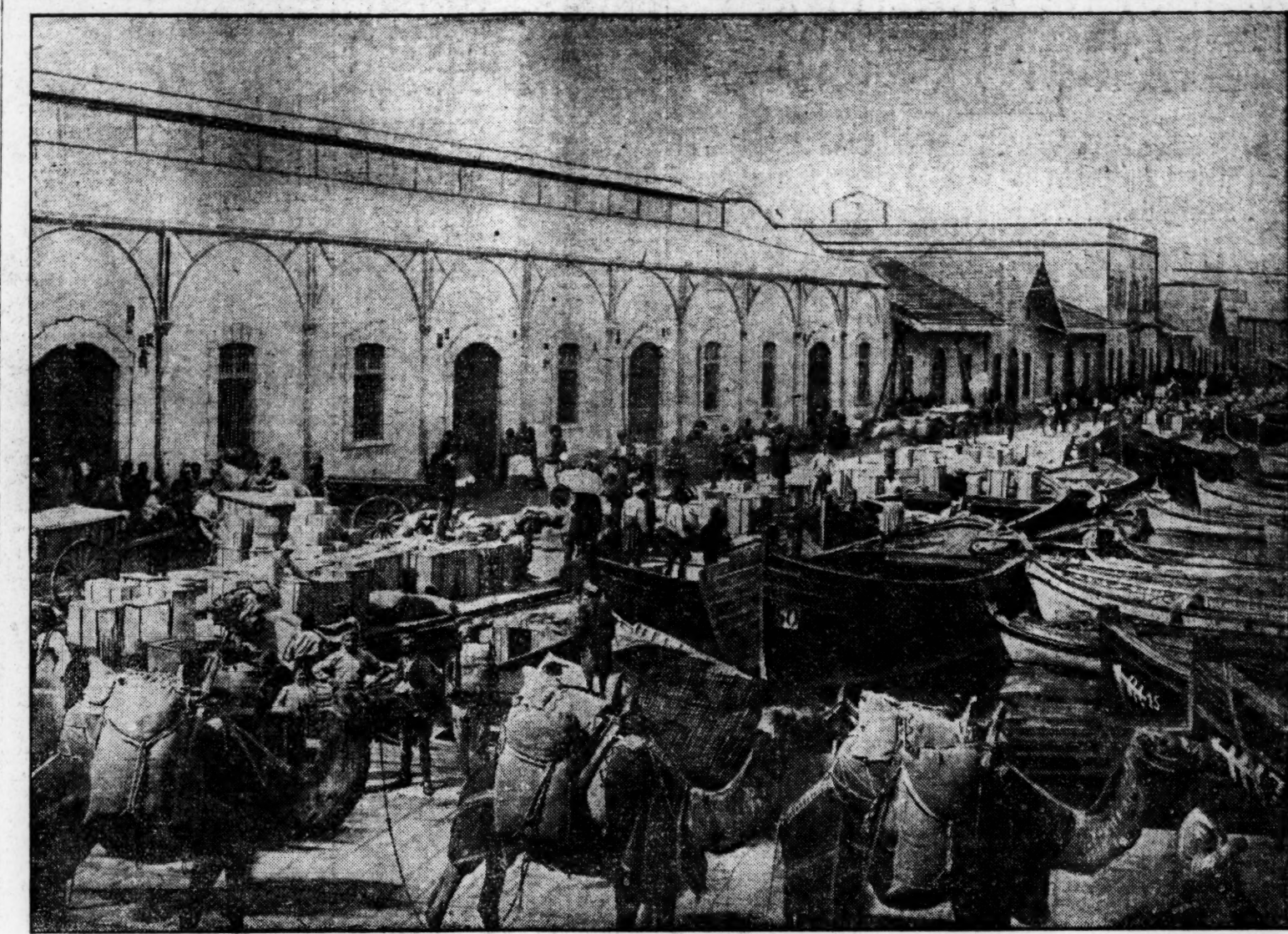
CRETIC STEERAGE LIST HEAVY; CABIN TRAVEL IS LIGHT

Eastbound transatlantic travel from
Boston continues heavy, particularly in
third-class accommodations. The White
Star liner Cretic, sailing for Naples to-
morrow morning, will be booked to
capacity in this class. There will be
about 2000 steerage passengers, many
of whom are said to be Italian residents
bound home. It will be an unusually
large list of steerage passengers to leave
this port.

Cabin travel is light. Only about a
dozen saloon passengers have been
booked. It is understood that a large
list of passengers has booked for the
return passage.

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Home-made doll is loved most of all



Custom house at Smyrna, the Turkish city whose forts fired on a boat from the United States cruiser Tennessee

MRS. STORY IS D. A. R. GUEST AT STATE MEETING

President-General Makes Speech
at Conference to Which Dele-
gates Are Welcomed by War-
ren and Prescott Regent

Mrs. George H. Hobson, regent of the
Warren and Prescott chapter, D. A. R.,
the oldest in Boston, welcomed the dele-
gates to the annual autumn state con-
ference of the society at the Arlington
Street church today. Mrs. William Cum-
mings Story, president-general, was guest
of honor and a speaker.

The response was given by Mrs.
Charles E. Lovell, regent of the Deborah
Samson chapter. After the roll call and
minutes of the May conference, two
papers were read: "Old Trails Road," by
Miss Susan B. Willard; "Conservation,"
by Mrs. Stanley P. Lary.

Benjamin S. Whippley opened the af-
ternoon session with an organ recital.
The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham ex-
tended a welcome and Mrs. Lester Bar-
lett sang the "Star-Spangled Banner."
Addresses were delivered by former Gov.
John D. Long, Mrs. Story and Prof. Jay
W. Hudson of the Massachusetts Peace
Society.

The conference was followed by a
meeting of the board of management,
and a dinner at the Hotel Vendome.
Special guests and speakers were Vice-
President-General Mrs. Charles C. Abbott
of New Hampshire; Mrs. Clovis H. Bowen,
state regent of the D. A. R. of Rhode
Island; Miss Alice McDuffy, state vice-
regent-elect of Michigan; Mrs. Hugh
Reid Griffin, former regent of the D. A.
R. of England, and Mrs. Susan B. Wil-
lard, regent of Old Colony chapter, D.
A. R. of Hingham. Mrs. George O. Jen-
kins, state regent, presided. Attending
were about 200 delegates. Mrs. Abbott
made a plea for practical patriotism and
for a firm stand for peace. Mrs. Willard
spoke on the Old Trails Road to reach
from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

ALLOWANCES ARE STOPPED

WASHINGTON—At the complaint of
six independent cotton compressors in
the interior of Georgia, the interstate
commerce commission today ordered cot-
ton carrying railroads of the South to
stop making allowances to shippers when
the cotton was compressed at the port
of export.

SENATOR WEEKS TO SPEAK FOR STATE IN CONVENTION

Will Represent Massachusetts at
Rivers and Harbors Congress
—Real Estate Men to Attend

The board of directors of the Massa-
chusetts Real Estate Exchange announces
that Senator Weeks will represent the
exchange and Massachusetts as a speaker
at the national rivers and harbors con-
gress which is to be held in Washing-
ton, Dec. 9, 10 and 11.

Senator Weeks will address the con-
gress on its second day, Dec. 10. On the
morning of that day the large Massa-
chusetts delegation will hold a meeting
at the Hotel Willard, Washington. John
J. Martin, president of the Massachu-
setts Real Estate Exchange, and also
vice-president for Massachusetts of the
national rivers and harbors congress, will
preside.

EGYPT IS NOT DISTURBED, SAY ROME ARRIVALS

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON—Mohomet Ali, brother of
the Khedive of Egypt and Princes Hus-
sein and Aziz have arrived in Rome,
where they will remain until conclusion
of the war. Other passengers on the
vessel, including German subjects, stated
the greatest calm reigned in Egypt
notably at Alexandria. There was little
belief they stated, especially among the
better classes, that a general uprising or
religious revolution would occur. It re-
quired, they explained, an organization
of too complicated a nature and involved
the union of many tribes of different
faiths or divisions of faith.

UNREST IN EGYPT IS REPORTED AT BERLIN

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 20—It is stated that
Italian travelers returning from Egypt
report considerable unrest in that coun-
try. The English, they say, are making
defensive preparations with all speed,
heavy artillery being brought up. Ef-
forts are being made to impress the
population by the display of military
strength.

BULGARIA REFUSES RUSSIAN REQUESTS

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 20—A report from Con-
stantinople is published stating that
Russia's request for permission to trans-
port troops through Bulgaria was re-
fused, as was a request that Bulgaria
should protect and harbor vessels in the
Black sea ports of Bourgas and Warnas.

LATIN-AMERICA LOAN MOVEMENT STARTED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A movement was
inaugurated for a loan of \$500,000,000 to
bankers and business men of Central
and South America at the first session
here Thursday of the International
Trade Conference of the Mississippi Val-
ley and Central West.

BUSINESS MEN IN MAJORITY IN 1915 HOUSE

Members From Mercantile Pur-
suits to Outnumber the Profes-
sional Men in the Lower
Branch of Legislature

Noticeable among the recently elected
members of the state House of Repre-
sentatives for 1915 is the large num-
ber of manufacturers and other business
men. There will be many more busi-
ness men than professional men in the
House this year. Agricultural pursuits
and the building trades are also well re-
presented.

While there were a few manufactur-
ers in the last House, this year there
are 13. They make carriages, wagons,
tacks, cooperage, vinegar, paper, paper
boxes, shoes and shoe stock. Three did
not specify what they manufactured in
the information sent to the clerk of the
House.

About 55 other business men are en-
gaged in a variety of work. At least 20
are merchants, among whom the grocers
and provision dealers predominate. Others
deal in coal, drygoods, furniture,
etc., and many did not specify what they
sold.

Many Realty Men

Real estate and insurance were given
as the work of more than a score of
the business men. Some engage in both,
others in one or the other alone. In
certain cases the business is combined
with some avocation as dairy farming,
trusteeship, auctioneering, etc.

Other business men include three pub-
lishers, a manager of a large firm, two
superintendents of firms, two treasurers,
two advertising and publicity men, two
pharmacists, a stock broker, a jeweler
and a caterer.

Of the professions law takes the lead
as usual. There are about 45 lawyers,
or nearly a fifth of the total member-
ship of 240. There are also three stu-
dents of law.

Other professional men include a
clergyman, three physicians, three den-
tists, three civil engineers, two school
teachers and an architect.

Dozen Farmers

A dozen members said that they were
farmers and two others registered as
agriculturists. Then there is a fruit
grower, a market gardener, a cranberry
grower and a poultry raiser.

The building and allied trades will be
represented by 10 members who are con-
tractors or builders, or both. Besides
them there will be two interior deco-
rators, two plumbers, a surveyor, a
carpenter and a roofer.

As usual Massachusetts' principal in-
dustries are represented in the new
membership. The shoe industry has, be-
sides the manufacturers, a shoe cutter
and three shoe workers and the textile
industry has a loomfixer, two wool sor-
ters, a mule spinner and a textile ma-
chinist.

Labor Represented

Organized labor has in the new House
a labor union representative and a sec-
retary of one of the labor unions.

The presence of two livermen, a vet-
erinarian, a wheelwright, a horseshoer
and a blacksmith, in addition to the
(Continued on page four, column four)

ALGERIANS AID IN THE RETAKING OF TRACY-LE-VAL

Paris Reports That German Ef-
forts to Seize Village Are Re-
pulsed, the French Regaining
Lost Ground, Inflicting Losses

ENGAGEMENT IN AIR

Berlin Announces That Aviation
Squadron Attacks Opponents,
Who Are Reconnoitering,
Causing Them to Descend

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 20, 9 a. m.—The latest
official communique states that opera-
tions around Tracy-le-Val finished favor-
ably for the French troops. This village,
north of the Forêt-de-l'Aigle in the jun-
ction of the Aisne and the Oise, was seized
by French troops some days ago.

The Germans endeavored to retake it,
and after carrying the furthestmost
trenches reached the central crossroads
of the locality. A vigorous reply by
Algerian troops, however, repulsed the
Germans and they recovered the lost
ground, inflicting heavy losses. Else-
where the situation is unchanged.

Nov. 19, 5 p. m.—In Flanders yes-
terday, an official report states, the
German artillery showed increased ac-
tivity between the sea and the river
Lys. In Argonne the French maintained
their positions.

BERLIN, Nov. 19, 7 p. m.—Headquar-
ters report no change in Flanders and
North France.

German aviation squadron attacked
opposing aviators engaged in reconnoit-
ering and caused them to descend falling.
One German flying machine is missing.

GOEBEN ON FIRE SAYS RUSSIA OF BLACK SEA FIGHT

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20—The naval
general staff reports that a division of
Russian vessels of the Black sea fleet,
returning to Sevastopol, sighted the
Goeben and Breslau 25 miles from the
Chersonese lighthouse.

Fire was opened at a distance of 40
cables. The first round from a 12-inch
gun fired by the Russian flagship struck
the Goeben and caused an explosion on
board.

The action lasted 14 minutes, further
explosions occurred on the Goeben after
she disappeared in the mist. The Bres-
lau took advantage of her speed and did
not participate in the battle. The Rus-
sian flagship Evstafi was the only Rus-
sian vessel damaged and that insignif-
icantly.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20—An official
report received in Berlin from Constan-
tinople states that a Turkish fleet watch-
ing for the Russian Black sea fleet which
bombarded Trebizond met a Russian
fleet of two battleships and five cruisers
near Sevastopol. As a result of the
battle one Russian battleship was badly
damaged, the others fleeing toward Seva-
stopol pursued by Turkish warships.

The Evstafi was built in 1906, has a
displacement of 12,800 tons, a comple-
ment of 731 men, a length of 366 feet,
10,000 horsepower, and speed of 16 knots.
Her battery consists of 4 twelve inch,
4 eight-inch and 12 six-inch guns; also 14
twelve-pounders, 2 machine guns and 4
torpedo tubes.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN PERSIAN GULF MOVE ANNOUNCED

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20, 10 a. m.—The sec-
retary of state for India has issued a
report from the general commanding the
force operating on the Shat-el-Arab, in
the Persian Gulf.

On Nov. 17 the report states, an ad-
vance was made nine miles up the right
bank of the river. The British troops
encountered a force of 4500, strongly
entrenched with 12 guns, and overcom-
ing a determined resistance turned its
left flank and carried the entrenchments.
The opposing force retired, losing two
guns and many prisoners including three
officers, also a camp containing animal
transport and reserve ammunition.

EAST PRUSSIA SALE OF ALCOHOL PROHIBITED

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

KONIGSBERG, Nov. 20—The military
authorities have prohibited the sale of
alcohol in east Prussia. Those disobey-
ing the order will be arrested and the
shops continuing to sell alcohol will be
closed.

U. S. STILL AWAITS TURKEY'S MOTIVE FOR FIRING SHOT

President Confers With Secretary
of Navy and Learns That No
Word Has Been Received

WASHINGTON — President Wilson
conferred Thursday night with Secretary
Daniels of the navy department and
Acting Secretary Lansing of the state de-
partment on the situation produced by
the firing by Turkish land forces on the
launch of the American cruiser Tennes-
see at Smyrna.

The President sought to learn if there
had been any word from Turkey giving
reasons for the firing, but found that
neither the cables nor the wireless had
yielded information.

If there is continued delay it is prob-
able that the American government will
ask the British admiralty for the cour-
tesy of its wireless in the Mediterranean
to reach the American ships.

The President and his cabinet are as-
suming that the shots fired at the Amer-
ican launch were merely a friendly
warning giving the customary notice
that the port was mined and closed.

ERZERUM BATTLE IS ALONG WHOLE FRONT SAYS RUSSIA

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20, 8 a. m.—The
Caucasian staff report that in the dis-
trict of Erzerum fighting is proceeding
along the whole front, but the condition
of the roads hinders operations. Turk-
ish reinforcements have appeared on the
frontier in the province of Batum, where
skirmishes have taken place.

On Nov. 15 the Russians took by
assault Duta, an important center of
communications in the Euphrates valley.
Elsewhere there is no change.

AUSTRO-GERMAN SUCCESS IN POLAND TOLD OF BY BERLIN

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 20, 8 a. m.—Headquar-
ters state that fresh battles are proceed-
ing in Poland. An official Vienna mes-
sage says that the operations of the
Austro-German armies in Russian Poland
have compelled the Russian main forces
to give battle, which is tending in favor
of the Austro-German armies. An Aus-
trian detachment captured over 3000
prisoners. These battles, it is stated,
reduce the advance of the Russians in
the Carpathians to secondary importance.

LIBAU BLOCKADED BY GERMAN FLEET

Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 20, 8 a. m.—It is offi-
cially stated that on Tuesday the German
Baltic fleet blockaded the entrance to
the port of Libau by sinking vessels and
also bombarded the important military
works. Torpedo boats which entered the
port state no hostile warships were there.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

EGYPT PLANS TO GIVE AID ON COTTON CROP

Ministry of Agriculture Arranges for Quantity of Best Kinds of Seed to Be Placed Where They Will Be Accessible

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—According to a statement in the Egyptian Gazette, the ministry of agriculture, desiring to assist the small cultivators as far as possible in the improvement of cotton, has arranged to obtain a certain quantity of the best kinds of seed and to deposit a sufficient amount in the stores of the government hakhans, and in other places of which notice will be given later, in order that the cultivators may easily obtain what they require.

The varieties of the seed available are the following: Afidi, Yennovitch, Nubari, Sakellaris and Asili for Lower Egypt, and only Asili for Upper Egypt. In order to facilitate matters for the small farmers who own land and cultivate cotton, and who do not require more than three ardebs of seed, the ministry will, as in previous years, postpone the payment of the price for those who wish it on condition that the amount due shall be inscribed on their "Kards" and shall be paid, together with the instalment of the taxes due in September (Upper Egypt) and October (Lower Egypt) and that seed sold on credit shall be allowed only at the rate of one third ardeb per feddan for half the applicant's taklif. Cotton seed will not be given on credit to landowners who have not paid on or before Dec. 31 for the seed taken by them the previous season.

Tenants may also take seed on credit within the same limitations provided that the landlord undertakes to pay the cost of the seed and signs the usual kassimas as an applicant. The cost of the seed must be entered on the wurd of the landlord and must be recovered from him, when the ordinary cotton seed payments are collected. No landlord may take on behalf of his tenants more than 10 ardebs and the cost of the seed thus taken must in no case exceed the total amount of the tax paid by the landlord.

Landowners who are also renting land may take seed on credit for the whole of the area they are cultivating under cotton as long as the total tax of the land they own exceeds the price of the total quantity of seed they are taking and provided that the total quantity of seed required does not exceed three ardebs at the rate of one third ardeb per feddan thus cultivated.

In addition, the ministry of agriculture is prepared to supply for cash a certain amount of seed to other cultivators who require more than three ardebs provided they pay the price in advance to the ministry of agriculture when making their applications. The price per ardeb up to Jan. 15 is P. T. 106, including cost of sack which need not be returned. Subsequent to this date, the cost may be increased if the price prevailing at Minet el Basal makes it necessary. Purchasers will be able to obtain the seed in sealed bags each containing half an ardeb or one ardeb, according to the requirements of the applicant. An official application must be made, signed by the sarraf, the Omdah and the applicant himself.

FACILITIES FOR BELGIANS NAMED IN OXFORD DECREE

(Special to the Monitor)
OXFORD, England—The following decrees dealing with the question of the facilities to be granted by Oxford University to Belgian refugees have been announced:

(1). That during the present war the Hebdomadal council may issue to any professor of a Belgian university or other refugee of mature age, residing in Oxford for the purposes of study or research, a form of admission to university institutions, and to lectures delivered by professors or readers, and any professor or reader may excuse any such person payment of fees.

(2). That during the present war, authorities of any college or hall, or delegates of non-collegiate students may, with the consent of the Hebdomadal council, enter at the university registry the name of any refugee student, being 17 years of age at the least; that the registrar shall keep all such names in a register, and shall issue to each person so registered a form of admission to university institutions and to lectures given by professors or readers; that no registration fee shall be charged; that any professor or reader may excuse any such student payment of fees; and that the name may be removed from the register at any time by vice-chancellor and proctor.

OUTPUT OF NATAL SUGAR IS REDUCED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Owing to unfavorable conditions, it is reported that many of the losses in the sugar lands of Natal amount to as much as 75 per cent. It is estimated that the output of sugar this year will not be more than 100,000 tons.

SOCIALIST NEUTRALITY IN ITALY IS CRITICIZED BY EDITOR WHO RESIGNS POST

Professor Mussolini's Views Meet With the Objection of Other Leaders Who Uphold Unconditional Non-Participation in War and Issue Manifesto

(Special to the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy—Professor Mussolini, the editor of the *Avanti!*, the organ of the Socialist party, has resigned his post in consequence of the exception taken by the Socialist leaders to his views with regard to war as expressed in the paper.

The article in question contended that a distinction must be made between war and war, and that a Socialist neutrality standing aloof from the possible consequences of the present war would not only be absurd but criminal.

Absolute neutrality, Professor Mussolini said in substance, confronted the Socialists with two serious dangers, threatening to hoodwink the party and render future action impossible. The first concerned home policy and they should abstain from any action which might give the monarchy any justification or pretext for furthering the policy of the triple alliance.

The second was of an international character and consisted in the fact that in the event of war with Austria any Socialist opposition urged to its extreme limits would kindle the suspicion of complicity, voluntary or otherwise, in the policy of the two central empires.

After bringing his theory to bear upon the case of the Trentino, Mussolini concludes: "The problem of absolute neutrality has become reactionary. It had meaning, but now it has none. It is today a dangerous formula that is paralyzing us. Should the complex play of circumstances show us tomorrow that the intervention of Italy could hasten the end of this terrible war, who among the Italian Socialists would promote a

ITALY'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS ARE SAID TO CONTINUE

Partial Mobilization Towards Austrian Frontier Declared to Be Going on Uninterruptedly

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—In Italy military preparations are being carried on steadily, but the government permits very little news to be published with regard to military affairs. No fewer than nine papers have been fined for reporting the movements of the army and the editors placed on trial under the penal laws.

It is also generally known, although never mentioned in the Italian press, that partial mobilization towards the Austrian frontier or at points in easy communication with the northeastern part of Italy, continues to be carried forward by the military authorities and that there is a constant movement of Italian troops by rail and otherwise, all over Italy. The King often visits the military camp of Manziana, near Bracciano usually in company with General Brusati.

Aeroplanes have been seen crossing the Austrian frontier over Italian territory but at a great height, otherwise by a recent royal decree they would be liable to capture. There is much unrest in all navigation circles of the Adriatic and the cessation of the coastwise shipping and the fishing boats by order of the government as a precaution against floating mines creates still more indignation against the Austrians, who are supposed to be responsible for them.

Great efforts are being made to increase the efficiency of the Italian navy, Italy having learned from the war how potent a factor in the midst of seas which are the highways of the whole world and the objectives of those powers without seaports.

Even the Socialists who have hitherto so bitterly opposed any attempt to increase the naval power of the country now recognize the need for the strongest possible navy and it is very evident that future legislation will be largely occupied with this subject. The *Espresso* Italian announces that all marine soldiers of 20 years of age will be called up for service very shortly.

GERMANY FIXES MAXIMUM PRICE FOR THE CEREALS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Berliner Tageblatt recently announced with satisfaction that the maximum prices had at last been fixed for cereals. This fact, the Berlin paper remarked, would doubtless give rise to greater activity in the German produce market, especially in view of the fact that business had been almost at a standstill during the latter part of the time that the government's decision had been hanging in the balance.

It was also high time for maximum prices to be declared, as cereals considered in the aggregate had never before reached such a figure as they had done of late, although single products had previously been known to attain prices as high as those recently quoted.

general strike to prevent the war which, by saving hundreds of thousands of lives in France, Germany and Austria, would even be a proof of international solidarity. Is it not to our interest as men and as Socialists that the present abnormal condition should be short and should at least solve all former problems?"

The article also exhorts the Socialists of Italy to be on their guard, and declared that the letter must not be retained if it meant the annihilation of the idea of Socialism.

Leaders Uphold Policy

The leaders of the Socialist party on the other hand uphold unconditional neutrality, and a manifesto to this effect has been issued. Arturo Vaila, one of the political secretaries of the party, is among the keenest opponents of Mussolini. According to him the Socialists must not, on principle, abandon the doctrine preached for years. He maintained that Mussolini was more concerned for national interests than those of the masses, and Celestino Ratti of Milan proposed that an efficient propaganda in favor of absolute neutrality should be organized throughout the country.

Commenting upon this discussion the *Corriere della Sera* says that the Socialist party is in such a state of perplexity with regard to the problems raised by the European war that every fresh discussion upon this formidable theme resembles more and more the Byzantine schism as to dogmas, and the Tribune affirms that one after another all the Socialists who are moved by any strong convictions or even sentiments are constrained to leave the seclusion of the official Socialist party.

ITALY REPORTS LARGE INCREASE IN WAR EXPENSE

(Special to the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy—An official publication on the financial administration of Italy shows a marked increase in the expenditure for the army and navy during the 10 years 1903-1913. The total expenditure for the army during the fiscal year 1912-1913 amounted to 480,000,000 lire, showing an increase of 108,000,000 lire since the year 1902-1903. During the year 1912-1913 the expenditure for the navy amounted to 341,000,000 lire, an increase of 204,000,000 lire over the year 1902-1903. Military expenses have thus nearly doubled during the decade 1903-1913.

The expenditure during the year 1913-1914 has not yet been published, but the sum set apart in the estimates for that year was 24,000,000 lire in advance of that of the previous year, while the estimate for the year 1914-1915 shows an increase of 46,000,000 lire over that of 1913-1914. This augmentation in military expenses does not include the cost of the Libyan campaign which amounted to 1,000,000,000 lire.

ITALY'S CLAIMS SAID TO BE RECOGNIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—A correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* recently had an interview with the Russian ambassador in Rome, M. Krupenski, in the course of which he stated that Russia recognized the territory in Austria occupied by the Italians to be Italian territory. The comments of the Italian press in this connection are most favorable and it is regarded as an acknowledgment on the part of Russia at least, of claims to be made by Italy at the end of the war.

FRENCH PAY HONOR TO LONDON OFFICIALS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The French President has bestowed upon the retired lord mayor, Sir Vansittart Bowater, a commandship of the Legion of Honor, and a knighthood of the same national order on the former sheriffs, Col. Sir John Humphery and Sir Frederick Painter.

These honors are conferred as a token of esteem and sympathy of the French government and as an expression of the government's pleasant recollection of their stay in Paris earlier in the year.

SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL SUSPENDED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Owing to the strain upon the finances of the Union of South Africa created by the war it has been decided to suspend the publication of the *Union Agricultural Journal* for the time being. In lieu of the journal it is proposed to give publicity to important intelligence by means of bulletins, copies of which will be sent to the press, farmers' associations and so forth.

BRUSSELS IS ONE OF FEW BELGIAN CITIES UNHARMED

Correspondent of Dutch Paper Says That Conditions Are Practically Normal Although Many Dwellings Are Deserted

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—The correspondent of the Dutch paper, *Het Vaderland*, who, at the time of writing, is touring Belgium, wrote that Brussels was one of the few Belgian cities where the "Dutemane" entered without a struggle, and the city was entirely unharmed.

Although the deserted dwellings gave a gloomy impression, daily life was being carried on under practically normal conditions. A noticeable feature in this city, the writer continued, was the attitude of the inhabitants towards the Germans. It differed entirely from what was seen anywhere else, and was probably due to the fact that they experienced none of the horrors of a siege which people in other cities had to endure.

Whilst everywhere else the approach of a gray, armored motor car was a sort of warning signal, causing the road to be cleared of all other vehicles in the twinkling of an eye, at Brussels nothing of the kind happened. There was, however, no trouble taken to conceal the general feeling of hostility.

Citizens had to pay f.10 for permission to leave the city, and the opportunity thus offered was largely made use of. In the lower city the restaurants on the Boulevard were full of officers, mostly of the Prussian and Pomeranian type, but there was a subdued tone, even at the tables occupied exclusively by Germans.

The seriousness of the situation was felt everywhere, and Le Bruckelols, published under German auspices and nicknamed Le Bruckelols de Berlin, contained no important items of news.

OCCUPATION OF VALONA BY ITALY CALLED UNLIKELY

Corriere della Sera Says Albanian Question Must be Considered International One

(Special to the Monitor)
FLORENCE, Italy—With regard to the question of Valona, which at present occupies a prominent position in the press, the *Corriere della Sera* states that at the time of writing positive information from the place itself, and any news that can be gleaned in Rome, does not authorize the assertion that an Italian occupation is imminent.

The government has evidently taken into account the gravity of the arguments that can be adduced against the thesis of occupation and has no interest in precipitating matters. This, the paper continues, can but be a source of satisfaction to all those who value carefully considered decisions and the broad lines of external policy without being deceived by small apparent successes.

It may be assumed that by sending the "Dandolo," the government means to warn the Epirotes that they must respect the town of Valona and to remind Greece of what has been so many times clearly notified by Italy's representative. It is wise to back diplomatic advice with a more practical and persuasive warning; that warning, however, does not imply an immediate occupation.

If the Epirotes respect Valona, no Italian intervention will be needed, and the Albanian question will remain open with all its difficulties and complications. Italy must consider the Albanian situation in relation to the international situation and in connection with the vaster problems of the equilibrium in the Adriatic and the future Austro-Balkan readjustment. She must preserve the integrity of Albania as it was constructed in London, till the day comes for a final adjustment, and must not consent to its anticipated elimination from the list of European powers.

Valona is not so great a matter as some have supposed, and as it appeared to Italy during the years when her Adriatic policy seemed encircled by a band of iron. Valona might mean to Italy the loss of a much more important card in the diplomatic game of tomorrow, the card of Albania.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN CHURCH AFFAIRS VOTED IN WALES

(Special to the Monitor)
RUABON, Wales—At the autumnal meeting of the English Congregational Union of North Wales held at Christchurch, Johnstown, Ruabon, recently, Mrs. Thomas Lloyd of Colwyn Bay proposed the following motion: "That this assembly, recognizing the fact that in the Master's service women and men have equal responsibilities, hereby recommend to the churches the desirability of according to all their members, whether male or female, equal rights and privileges without reservation."

After an interesting discussion, the motion was carried unanimously.



Party of peasants leaving Ypres around which battle between Germans and Allies has been severe

MINISTRY QUIET ON GOVERNMENT'S RETURN TO PARIS

Fact That Germans Are Only 100 Kilometers Away Declared to Be Not Ignored

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS, France—It is no secret that the minister of national defense has been extremely reserved upon the question of the government's return to Paris. Although France feels she has now the moral assurance that the Germans will not again get the upper hand, the material assurance of this is still lacking, and whatever may be the profound conviction, the communications at the time of writing do not allow the fact to be ignored that the Germans at certain points of the line are in conflict with French troops at a distance of not more than 100 kilometers from Paris.

Another question to consider is what may happen when Parliament does meet, with regard to domestic policy, for there are many debatable matters that are bound to be severely criticized. These are already causing not a little anxiety to some of the ministers more directly concerned. It is hardly to be expected that the public should remain indifferent to the extraordinary meetings of the Paris deputies, who have constituted themselves into a sort of small Parliament, assembling sometimes in one of the mairies and sometimes at the Palais Bourbon itself.

These meetings usually take place under the presidency of Denys Cochin, who has telegraphed to the government the decisions arrived at after they have been discussed and voted under these somewhat abnormal conditions. Up to now they stand simply as expressions of opinion, but before long they are likely to assume the form of motions and resolutions of an increasingly imperious character.

VISCOUNT BRYCE UNVEILS STATUE OF KING EDWARD

(Special to the Monitor)
ABERDEEN, Scot.—Viscount Bryce, speaking recently at Aberdeen at the unveiling of a statue of King Edward by Alfred Drury, R. A., said that the charge against King Edward that he sought to isolate Germany was baseless. He had no ill will to any nation. He had a genuine love of peace—part of his own friendliness. What he did to create friendliness between Great Britain and France was done out of the desire for peace as well as of good will to her.

At that moment, the most solemn that Britain had known since the sway of Bonaparte in Europe, two things that gave them confidence were the conviction that the cause was righteous, the other was the support of their brothers in the great self-governing Dominions.

HOLLAND ORDERS THE REGISTRATION OF ALL HORSES

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—With a view to preventing the exportation of contraband, the commander of the field army who holds military authority in North Brabant Limburg and Gelderland south of the Waal, has issued an order to the municipalities near the frontier, according to which all horses must be registered within three days, other measures being also adopted to prevent their export.

Further, special restrictions are enforced with regard to the transport in certain directions of foodstuffs, the export of which is forbidden. In certain cases where large quantities of such goods have to be transported, special passports are issued and private persons, shopkeepers and so forth are forbidden to lay in larger stocks than are necessary for the carrying on of their business.

DUTCH MINISTER PLANS £3,000,000 FOR BELGIAN AID

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—The minister for home affairs recently proposed that the States-General should vote a sum of £3,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the refugees in the country, but it is, of course, impossible at present exactly to estimate the amount that will be required for the maintenance of the hundreds of thousands of these refugees.

The *Nieuwe Courant* states authoritatively that the British government has offered the Dutch government a considerable sum of money for the cost of maintaining the refugees. The Dutch government, however, refused to accept payment for services rendered by Holland to its unhappy neighbors of its own free will, actuated only by a sense of compassion and hospitality.

MORE LIVERPOOL DOCK WORK ON ACCOUNT OF WAR

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England—In connection with the shortage of labor at the Liverpool docks, the Employers Association of the Port has issued a notice drawing attention to the present condition. It goes on to say that so far from there being less work on account of the war, certain parts of the port are busier, this being due in some measure to the war itself.

It is estimated that between 4000 and 5000 men have recently ceased work at the docks chiefly owing to naval and military reservists being called up, and recruiting operations. This had considerably lessened the number of men available for work.

The situation has been carefully considered by the shipowners and other employers of dock labor and it has been decided to make known as widely as possible the present shortage in order that men seeking employment may be registered as dock laborers without delay.

Any man requiring work on the docks, will be given a recommendation card on applying at a Liverpool labor exchange or dock clearing house. This card will entitle him to immediate registration and information will be given as to which part of the docks men are in most demand.

SOCIALISTS IN RIKSDAG VOTE FOR ARMAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Social-Democratic party in the Riksdag have voted in favor of the extraordinary grants for the army and navy estimates. Some of the Social-Democratic papers are very dissatisfied with this action, although most of the press agrees with the position adopted by the party. They urge that at a time like the present when political demonstrations at home or the slightest mistake might have the most serious consequences, no political party should place itself before the country.

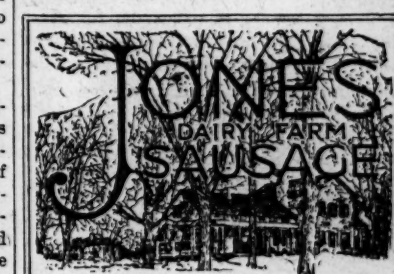
At the present time, it is maintained, the Social-Democrats ought not to insist on voting for disarmament. This party should acknowledge that Denmark having declared for neutrality is obliged to adhere to it, if she does not wish to run the risk of bringing war on herself.

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The output of gold in the Union for the month of August has been declared as 711,918 ounces, valued at £2,024,037.

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The Dainty Dessert
Made in a minute. Seven pure fruit flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Peach, Chocolate. 10c a package.

EIGHT MILLION EGGS REACH BRITISH ISLES

(Special to the Monitor)
CARDIFF, Wales—A cargo of 8,500,000 eggs landed recently in Cardiff from Russia by the steamer *Woron*, which made the voyage from Archangel. The eggs were in 6000 cases and were consigned to London, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Grimsby, and Bristol.



Jones Sausage and Sliced Bacon

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

BULGARIA AND TURKEY IN EUROPEAN SITUATION TOPIC OF ANALYSIS BY OBSERVER

End of Ottoman Empire Seen in Alliance With Germany if Kaiser's Army Is Defeated While Bulgarian Opportunity Is Found in Strong Balkan Agreement

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—Although at the moment of writing it is still impossible to forecast the ultimate attitude which will be taken up by Bulgaria and Turkey toward the present struggle in Europe nevertheless a just appreciation of the actual conditions in both countries will enable the student of events to appreciate the full significance of many past actions on the part of the governments of both countries, and those that may be taken in the near future.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that both in Bulgaria and in Turkey there is only one element which counts for anything in the way of power, and that is the military element. There is in both countries a strong party working against military dominance, but at moments of crisis such as the present these parties are shown largely of their influence and are brushed aside by the advocates of militarism.

Matter of Historical Fact

It is, of course, not a matter of opinion, but rather one of historical fact, that the Turk has carved out for himself his position in Europe and has managed to retain what he has of it with the sword.

The Young Turk revolution in 1908 was, of course, a military revolution, and all things military held sway at Constantinople. It was followed by an effort in many directions toward reform and reorganization. The struggle, however, of the military party for power went on, and attained perhaps its most pronounced predominance when, after the attack on Nazim Pasha, Enver Bey, as he then was, succeeded in bringing about the downfall of the pacifist government of Kiamil Pasha and the renewal of the war against the Balkan allies, which ended so disastrously for Turkey.

The circumstances of the second Balkan war saved the situation as far as the militarist party were concerned. The now notorious march on Adrianople whilst Bulgaria was occupied in a fierce struggle against her former allies, whilst the Rumanian army corps crossed the Danube and threatened Sofia, thoroughly rehabilitated the prestige of Enver Pasha's party and laid securely once again the foundations of that militarism which today is paramount in Constantinople.

Position Held by Germany

Again, the position held by Germany in the councils of the Porte is a matter of historical fact. For many years the Turkish army has been armed and taught by Germans. Germany has lost no opportunity of showing herself friendly to Turkish interests. The Kaiser's pronouncedly cordial attitude, culminating in his famous visit to Constantinople, and the really statesmanlike efforts of Germany's great diplomatist, Marshal von Bieberstein, steadily built up and secured that influence at Constantinople which only a short time ago enabled Germany through Gen. Lemnau von Sanders to assume command of the Constantinople army corps and so virtually obtain the direction of Turkey's military policy.

It was this same influence also which threw open the gates of the Dardanelles to Germany's fugitive warships, the Goeben and Breslau, and the publication of recent official documents has placed it beyond doubt that behind Enver Pasha and his colleagues at this moment there stands Germany, and that every effort will be made to secure that Turkey shall act under Germany's direction.

If it be urged that if Turkey were really under the influence of Germany, she would have joined in the struggle immediately on the outbreak of war, in pursuance of the well-known German policy of striking with all her available forces at the earliest possible moment, the answer to this is again found in an appeal to simple fact and not to speculation. Last August Turkey was not ready. Her forces were largely deficient in all the materials of war. Her navy was ill prepared, and she had only just received an addition to her fleet, her unfamiliarity with which rendered it a greater danger to herself than others.

Turkey Repairs Defects

Turkey, however, set about at once repairing these defects. Large quantities of ammunition and war materials of all kinds were rushed across Rumanian and Bulgarian territory into Turkey, until the attitude of the Porte became so definitely hostile to the Allies that Rumania closed her doors against any further passage of arms across her territory.

Meanwhile, the Goeben and the Breslau, manned by German crews and officers, became the leading ships in the Turkish navy. The British naval mission was obliged to leave Constantinople and their place was immediately taken by Germans. British shipping and that of the Allies passing through the Bosphorus was subject to all kinds of difficulties. The British minister at Constantinople protested against the growing evidences observable on all hands of hostility to British interests.

The position in every direction became steadily more difficult until the present situation was evolved where the militarist government still hesitates to cast discretion to the winds, and yet in spite of this hesitation bursts out in all direc-

tions in such overt acts as the sinking of Russian warships in the harbor of Theodosia and the bombardment of Odessa.

Those who know Turkey best are unanimous at this moment in declaring that if Turkey throws in her lot with Germany and Germany is ultimately defeated in the present struggle, it will mean the end of the Turkish empire, not only in Europe but everywhere. Those who know Russia best insist that in spite of the fact that it would mean another hostile country at her doors, Russia would not be sorry to have her long drawn out struggle with Turkey come up at last for final decision.

Those who know England best recognize that whilst the great question of the position of Constantinople and the dominance of the Dardanelles is able to bring British diplomacy even at this moment smartly to attention, nevertheless, so rapidly are views changing in regard to Russia that Great Britain might not be unwilling to contemplate a change in the status quo on the shores of the Bosphorus in exchange for the abolition of the burden of the interminable Ottoman problems.

It is just at this point where Bulgaria enters the scene, and its potential importance is recognized. If only, as a well-known European diplomatist remarked recently to a representative of the Monitor, if only Bulgaria at this moment possessed a statesman she would recognize that now, if ever, is the moment for her to play a big part. With all Europe in a state of flux, now, he insisted, is the time to inaugurate and finally secure that Balkan alliance of all Balkan states including Greece and Rumania, which would finally secure peace in the near east.

Bulgaria's Opportunity

If only Bulgaria instead of snarling at all her neighbors, instead of concentrating her whole energies and attention on the recovery of the territory she lost as a result of the second Balkan war, would recognize the great fundamental fact that her future lies on the Black sea, in Thrace, and even in Constantinople; if she was big enough to make that appeal to sentiment throughout the world which she would make, if she threw in her lot with Russia, her deliverer from Turkey; if she did all these things, her future would indeed be secure and she would achieve that strength and prestige which she must inevitably miss if she remains absorbed in the comparatively insignificant question of her "lost lands" in Macedonia. Whether or not this is a true estimate of the position of Bulgaria, it draws at any rate a vigorous support from the facts and conditions observable in that country and its people.

Fails to Take Large View

A recent authority on the subject has pointed out, as the result of long and friendly residence in Bulgaria, that whilst the Bulgarian possesses many excellent qualities, he also possesses one defect which until remedied will prevent him achieving real greatness. That defect is a failure to take a large view, and its inevitable consequences, a magnifying of the nearer view. To the Bulgarian, this authority says, the sun circles round Sofia. If there is greatness in any other country, there is greater greatness in Bulgaria, and if Bulgaria has set her ambitions in a certain direction, the remedy to the Bulgarian, if these ambitions are thwarted, is not to turn national thought in other directions, no matter what advantages such a course may offer, but to lament over the unattained, and plan for its ultimate attainment, no matter how much changed circumstances may have diminished its value.

Bulgaria for over 40 years has spent large sums in Macedonia, in actively carrying on a propaganda against the Turk. Today with a strange mixture, as it has been put, of the desire of the peasant to obtain the worth of his money and the doggedness of the militarist to alter her policy and hesitates between neutrality and throwing in her lot with the German powers.

STREET GARDENS IN LONDON URGED AS RELIEF WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The national relief fund has been asked to consider a scheme by which those unemployed as a result of the war may be given work in "beautifying London." The idea is that forecourts abutting on public thoroughfares should be laid out as gardens.

In Southwark alone there are 2400 of such forecourts, not paved and not cultivated. To transform these patches of soil into trim gardens would greatly improve the neighborhood and in summer beautify many dull and dingy streets. It would provide occupation for the workers, and would interfere with no existing industry. The scheme has the support of the heads of many local institutions.



(Copyright by Topical War Service)

Four men of the Australian light horse photographed just before their departure for England.

LEGISLATORS OF AUSTRALIA JOIN THE ARMY FORCE

Resolutions Granting Leave of Absence Passed by Assembly and Speeches in Praise of Solidarity of Empire Are Made

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—When the two members of the Legislative Assembly, Lieutenant-Colonel Braund and Sergeant Larkin, who were leaving with the Australian expeditionary force, were granted leave of absence from their parliamentary duties, a speech was delivered by Mr. Holman in the course of which he said members naturally approached the European situation from various points of view.

There were members who looked upon this war purely from an empire point of view, and he had every sympathy with their views. There were others, who, like himself, looked upon it not so much as a struggle for empire, but rather as a struggle for the ideals of their race. Their ideals were, for the first time for many years, seriously challenged.

What little they could do they must do, and it seemed to him that the moment had arrived when the utmost power of this great dominion must be exercised to strengthen and support the arm of the mother country in the hour of trial.

Mr. Wade seconded the resolution granting leave of absence which had been moved by Mr. Holman, and the Speaker in conveying the terms of the resolution to Lieutenant-Colonel Braund and Sergeant Larkin, said that in the days to come, the brightest page of the world's history would be this magnificent demonstration of an empire's solidarity from Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and India.

DUTCH EAST INDIES NEUTRALITY SECURE

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—After an interview which he had with the vice-admiral commanding the marine force in the Dutch East Indies, the correspondent of the Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad was empowered to state emphatically that neither by German men-of-war, which had been in their waters, nor by German commercial vessels, of whose movements there had been so many rumors, had their neutrality been in any way violated, nor had there been any contact between the said vessels and the men-of-war.

NORWEGIANS READY TO HELP BELGIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—As an instance of the sympathy which is felt for the Belgians in Norway the Aftenposten states that the editor has received from the owner of a manufactory an offer to give hospitality to four Belgians for a year, provided that Norway is not involved in war in the meantime.

GERMAN WAR LOAN COMMENTED UPON IN HOLLAND PAPER

Dutch Writer Points at Necessity of Showing Their Patriotism in Connection With Own Loan

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—With reference to the German war loan, the Nieuwe Courant, a prominent Dutch paper, recently wrote as follows:

"There are not wanting indications that our eastern neighbors, despite their undoubted patriotism, exhibit an inclination towards getting a part of the German war loan transferred to this country. Not only was an advertisement recently placed in one of our newspapers by a Dutch-German firm, drawing special attention to the low exchange rate of the mark, by which the purchase price of the 5 per cent state loan was reduced to 87½ per cent, but an article also appeared in the Deutsche Tageszeitung in which, in connection with the abnormally low exchange rate on Germany, it is argued that Holland really formed a justifiable market for this loan."

The writer of this article referred to all the objections which would be raised against a private disposal of German stocks in the present circumstances. The point, however, of the whole contention was that Germany for the benefit of Holland was suffering enormous loss through this abnormal state of the exchange rate, and was thus justified in placing the German loan in this country, if not officially, then by more devious methods.

As the paper pointedly observed, however, though Holland profited from the present position, this was not the result of her own work, but that of the Germans themselves. The prohibition of the export of gold by the German government was one of the principal causes of it, for as a result thereof Germany now paid more than in normal times for everything which she purchased from Holland.

It seemed to be a fact that certain private transactions had taken place as regards the new German loan, but whatever little demand existed or had existed in Holland would, concluded the Nieuwe Courant, be principally ascribable to the patriotism of German residents in that country. It was hardly necessary to add that the Dutch would before long be able to show their patriotism in connection with their own new state loan for £250,000,000 which they ought to be able to raise without any sort of financial crisis.

BANK CLEARINGS OF SYDNEY ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The clearings through the Sydney banks' pool for the week ended Sept. 3, amounted to £8,136,899, or to £360,452 less than in the corresponding week last year. During the first 35 weeks of the current year the aggregate Sydney clearings have amounted to £247,760,754, or to £24,573,989 more than last year to date, an increase of 11.0 per cent. To Sept. 2, 1912, the Sydney clearings were £216,713,708.

SPAIN MOVING ON QUIETLY IN NEUTRAL COURSE

Rice Crop Said to Amount to 235,000 Tons, Giving Opportunity for Exportation of About Thirty Thousand Tons

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—Spain continues to go quietly and cautiously on the way of her determined neutrality. Senor Maura, the late conservative prime minister, of whom little has been seen and heard in recent times, has just had a long interview with the King, but it is understood it had no reference to the European war, and an attempt to question the former minister at the close of the conference on his views about the neutrality was sharply avoided. Senor Maura simply remarking that there was safety for the country in neutrality.

While the prime minister has once again had the newspaper editors before him and counseled them to write nothing that would show any feeling for or against any of the belligerents, and has thanked them for so loyally carrying out his instructions in this matter so far, nevertheless, the minister of the interior has issued a notice condemning newspapers that have been systematically stating that mobilization is proceeding, such statements being called untruthful and prejudicial to the state.

In some desirable ways the country is displaying confidence. At the beginning of the war, when all kinds of fears were naturally entertained, a royal order was issued prohibiting the exportation of rice. It has now been ascertained that the crop amounts to 235,000 tons, while the national needs for last year amounted to 207,000, so that now another royal order has been issued allowing for the exportation of 30,000 tons, and settling that the price of such as is sold in Spain shall not exceed 25 pesetas for 100 kilos.

The Portuguese have been somewhat concerned to let Spain understand thoroughly that disturbances that have taken place in their country lately in no way reflect upon the unanimity of the nation in its project of taking part in the European war on the side of the Allies. Notices to this effect have been issued from the Portuguese legation in Madrid, and at the same time an effort is made to assure Spain of the desire and intention of the neighboring country to maintain the most peaceful and cordial relations with it.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF ARMENIA RETURNS

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Colonel Hoff, who was recently nominated inspector general of Armenia, is expected to arrive shortly from Constantinople with his two secretaries. The conditions in Europe have rendered the situation so difficult in Constantinople that although he had only just entered upon his duties, Colonel Hoff thought it better to return to Norway until affairs were less unsettled.

KNITTING WORK IS PLANNED BY BERLIN SUBURB

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The municipal council of Schöneberg, one of the rich Berlin suburbs, has now declared itself to be in a position to take large orders for knitted and other garments, having arranged rooms at the town hall where 100 sempstresses are to be employed, whilst a large amount of knitted work is to be entrusted to women working at home.

The council has voted a sum of M.15,000 for the organization of the new department, and the necessary sewing machines are to be provided gratis by a Berlin firm.

The council further resolved to pay his full salary to any municipal employee now at the front, irrespective of the pay he might receive from the military authorities, and to insure each one of its employees in the Brandenburg War Insurance. It was also resolved to raise a new loan of M.2,800,000.

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Ward's BOSTON 57-61 FRANKLIN STREET

MORATORIUM IN FRANCE MODIFIED BY GOVERNMENT

President of Republic Issues Statement With Object of Slow Return to Normal State

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The President of the Republic has issued a statement making various changes in the moratorium, both as regards the payment of liabilities and the release of deposits in the banks.

The main object of the statement is to return by degrees to normal conditions, except as regards debtors who are serving in the army and those who live in the districts invaded by the enemy. For these two classes, payment is adjourned until further notice. As for the others, the new system which came into force on Nov. 1, and will last until the end of the year, provides that during November no legal proceedings can be taken to enforce payment.

From Dec. 1, if the creditor has reason to suppose that the debtor can pay and is wrongfully sheltering behind the moratorium, the creditor can apply to the court for permission to proceed which will be granted if satisfactory evidence of the debtor's ability to pay is given. The court can give a certain time allowance, or order the debtor to pay by instalments. No proceedings can be taken against the drawer or endorser of a bill, the rights of the holder against them being reserved. A similar system is instituted in regard to liabilities arising from commercial sales or advances made on collateral security.

In regard to bank deposits further facilities are given for the withdrawals especially for small accounts. The first withdrawal, authorized on Aug. 9, was £250 plus 5 per cent of the remaining balance. This percentage was increased on Aug. 29 to 20 per cent and to 25 per cent on Sept. 27. The maximum amount a depositor can withdraw is now increased to £1,000 plus 40 per cent during November, and £1,000 plus 50 per cent during December. Thus a depositor with £2,000 to his credit can either draw £1,400 in November, or £1,500 in December.

GERMAN STAMPS NOT TO BE BOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society a resolution was passed to the effect that in the opinion of members present it was very undesirable that any fellows of the society or any collectors or dealers should, during the war, purchase or in any way countenance the purchase of or deal in any of the current stamps issued by the German and Austrian empires or from their colonies, whether general issues or special issues.

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Y. M. C. A. WILL GIVE PRIZES IN ESSAY CONTESTS

Two Awards Are to Be Made for Best Articles Written on Subjects Pertaining to Immigration and Immigrants

Two prize essay contests, one limited to 13 colleges in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the other to five theological schools in those states, are to be conducted by the immigration department of the Young Men's Christian Association. Two prizes of \$50 each are to be awarded.

The following themes have been selected covering the three years for which the prizes are offered in both competitions:

College contest—1914-1915, A Community Program of Education for Non-English-Speaking Men in the Essentials of American Government; 1915-1916, A Community Program of Industrial Education for Non-English-Speaking Men; 1916-1917, A Community Program for the Conservation of the Health of Non-English-Speaking Immigrants.

Theological schools contest—1914-1915, The Protestant Minister in an Immigrant Community; an exposition of personal help relationships to the physical, mental and social needs of individual immigrants and the immigrant community; 1915-1916, A Program for a Protestant Church in an Immigrant Community; 1916-1917, A National Program for the Religious Education of Immigrants Promoted by Federated Protestant Churches.

The contest between the colleges shall be open to any undergraduate in any of the following colleges: Amherst College, Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, Clark College, Harvard College, International Y. M. C. A. College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts College, Williams College, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Brown University, Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, American International College.

The contest between the theological schools shall be open to any undergraduate in the following schools: Boston University School of Theology, Newton Theological Seminary, Episcopal Theological School, Andover Theological Seminary, Harvard Theological Seminary. A committee of three in each institution shall be appointed to be judges of the essays passed in for the local competition.

The judges in each local competition shall select from the essays submitted the one to be given first place. The names of the two next best shall have honorable mention.

All essays shall be submitted to the local committee not later than May 1 of each year, the first contest beginning Dec. 1, 1914 and to close May 1, 1915.

ALGONQUIN CLUB NAMES OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Algonquin Club was held last evening, and the reports showed the club to be in a prosperous condition. These officers were elected: Gen. Charles H. Taylor, president; Washington B. Thomas, John Mason Little, Lucius Tuttle, Josiah H. Benton, John E. Thayer and Frank G. Webster, vice-presidents; David Loring, treasurer; George E. Carter, secretary; Curtis Guild, William H. Ames, Edgar R. Champlin, George R. White and William V. Kellen, members of the executive committee; William G. Shillaber, George A. Frost, George S. Baldwin, William B. Kehew, William H. Reed and Claude L. Kettle.

RELIEF CORPS DAY OBSERVED

Woman's Relief Corps day was observed yesterday, the last day of the fair which has been given under the auspices of the Woman's Relief Corps in aid of the funds of the department of Massachusetts in Gilbert and Lorimer halls, Tremont Temple.

SOPHOMORES WIN DEBATE

As a result of the first interclass debate at Harvard, the sophomores decisively defeated the freshmen. The question was: "Resolved, That capital punishment should be abolished in the United States."

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Opera scenes, dancing and motion pictures. 8:15. CASTLE—"Paid in Full," 2:10, 8:10. CORT—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15. COLONIAL—Julian Eltinge, 8:15. HOLIS—Lydia Lopokova, 8:15. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, 2:45. MAJESTIC—Sam Bernard, 8:15. MODERN—"On the Hour" (film). PLYMOUTH—Cyril Maude, 8:15. TREMONT—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:10. WILBUR—William Hodge, 8:15.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Miracle Man," 8:20. BELASCO—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15. CANTER—"On the Hour," 8:15. CANTON—"Suzi," 8:15. CANTON—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15. COMEDY—"The Big Idea," 8:15. CORT—"Under Cover," 8:15. EMPIRE—"Diplomacy," 8:15. FORTY-FOUR—"The Little Domino," 8:15. GAIETY—Ruth Chatterton, 8:15. GLOBE—Montgomery & Stone, 8:15. HARRIS—Mme. Nilzova. HIPPODROME—Military Spectacle, 8:15. HUBBARD—"The Big Idea," 8:15. LIBERTY—"Pygmalion," 8:15. LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15. KNICKERBOCKER—"Out from Utah," 8:15. LYCEUM—Elsie Ferguson, 8:20. MANHATTAN—"Life," 8:15. PLAYHOUSE—"My Lady's Dress," 8:20. SHUBERT—William Faversham, 8:15.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Maude Adams, 8:15. FINE ARTS—"Consequences," 8:15. GARRICK—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15. GRAND—"Under Cover," 8:15. OLYMPIC—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15. POWERS—"The Missing Lady," 8:15.

HOWARD GARDINER CUSHING'S WORK AT ST. BOTOLPH CLUB

Paintings by Howard Gardiner Cushing are to be shown at the St. Botolph Club gallery, 3 Newbury street, beginning Monday. At the private view Thursday the pictures attracted much interest because of the exotic tang of the Japanese themes painted more or less in occidental style, yet with more than a flavor of Japanese art.

Like the dream of an Anglo-Saxon obsessed by Japanese thought are the five large decorative panels designed for the house of Willard Straight. Two of these are dominated by vast green stone arches towering out of a shimmering rose sea. Small figures of Japanese sailors are in the great yellow boats that ride on the idle swell. Shadows of the arches and the boats zigzag across the rippling water.

In another panel the arches seem almost to have sunk beneath the waves and there is 30 square feet of pink sky. In another there are no arches, but towering mountains with a pretty cascade pouring down from the heights beyond. There is distinction in these panels, an atmosphere of sheer fantasy.

In another vein is the set of three panels designed for a swimming pool. In the center is an upright rectangular picture of a Japanese nymph, with red coral in her dark hair. In one hand she holds up straight strings of sea weed that contrast with the curves of the figure. She stands upon a rock hung with gold and brown kelp, pinned together by two scarlet star fishes. A little wave crest splashes over her feet.

This work is flanked by two pictures almost identical in subject and balance. A Japanese girl, submerged to her waist, rides through a great swelling wave with the aid of a fat and amiable dolphin, whose tail curves upward and inward to complete the sweeping ellipse of the design. Again there is red coral in the girl's hair and flecks of red and white foam upon the green water, which is checkered with yellowish shadows.

The general effect of the group is a somewhat conscious adaptation of Japanese style to an American conception. It is exoticism tinged with the theatrical. One cannot imagine the panels put to any other use than that designed for them by the artist.

There are interesting flower pieces,

with lilies, chrysanthemums and asters set off by flat grounds of turquoise, pink, or warm gray, and bits of still life that are well painted. A harmonious portrait of Ruth St. Denis shows the dancer clothed in a vivid green set off by a yellowish white background. Here the acquired exotic taste of the painter understandingly meets the acquired orientalism of the dancer, and the result is a complete success.

The pictures will be on view until Dec. 4. Cards of admission may be had of club members.

Frank Marshall's Enamels

An exhibit of the enamel work of Frank J. Marshall is on view for a week at the rooms of the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street.

This showing maintains the high standards of Mr. Marshall's unique achievements in decorating gold and copper jewel boxes, candle sconces and hand mirror frames. There is elegance in his use of a peacock theme in circular box tops, in one instance keeping wholly to green tones in the decoration, which harmonizes richly with the half burnished copper.

Again Mr. Marshall introduces the peacock into a conventionalized landscape, perching the bird on a bough and bringing the gorgeous tail feathers around the base of the disk in a sweeping design. The metallic greens of the plumage blend with the soft purple of the shadowed landscape, which, in turn, melts into the pink sky. Roses are twined reticently into the wreath at the top to give a note of red.

In a square box top the craftsman uses a handsome bronze-brown tree as the dominating figure of the scene. There are bronze tints in the green turf and in the blue distance, while the ruddy tints of sunset are in the sky. The whole insert has a metallic mat effect that gives a rich tone to all the colors used.

Another landscape motive uses a pergola with towering cypress and the twilight hues in sky and pool, while still another represents a peaceful Italian scene in full sunlight. There are plaques that have something of the iridescent beauty of mother-of-pearl.

DELEGATES FROM FIFTEEN COLLEGES IN SESSION HERE

Presidents and Faculty Members of New England Institutions to Be Entertained by Clubs

Fifteen New England colleges are each sending their president and a member of their faculty today to attend the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Association of Colleges in New England, which opens at Boston University this afternoon. These meetings are kept closely secret, so far as the public is concerned, the members of the association contending that they wish to express freely whatever views and opinions they may have without having them misunderstood by the people at large.

This evening the delegates to the convention will be guests of the Boston City Club at a dinner to be given in the clubhouse. Frederick P. Fish is expected to preside and Samuel J. Elder to be toastmaster.

The association will continue its sessions tomorrow morning at the university. At one o'clock members will be the guests of Boston University and the Twentieth Century Club at the clubhouse of the latter on Joy street.

RECEPTION GIVEN TO FRENCH AND GERMAN WOMEN

Miss Mosher, daughter of a former United States consul in France and Germany, was the hostess at a reception at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday for the French and German women of the association. The reception room was decorated in yellow and white chrysanthemums. Small groups knitted with nimble fingers.

One of the French women played the piano; the French and German girls chatted, and the atmosphere was one of merriment and good cheer.

LAW CLASS ELECTS OFFICERS

The following officers were elected by the class of 1917, Boston Y. M. C. A. law school, yesterday afternoon: J. C. Conway, president; Fred Gay, vice-president; B. D. Bent, treasurer; W. J. Croughwell, secretary; P. Rosenthal, W. J. Donaghy and W. H. McDonnell, executive committee.

FOLK SONG RECITAL

Under the auspices of the division of music at Harvard University, Miss Louise Llewellyn will give a recital of Bohemian and Breton folk songs in national costume Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at 8:15 o'clock in the John Knowles Paine concert hall.

TO TALK ON ADVERTISING

Roger W. Babson, commercial statistician, will speak at the regular weekly luncheon of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at Turlbut's hotel, Washington street, on "When and Where to Advertise."

CANDIDATES AS GUESTS

Joseph Lee and Moses B. Lourie, candidates for Boston school committee, were guests at a reception and dinner at the City Club yesterday afternoon. David A. Ellis, a former member of the school committee, presided. The exhibit is open daily.

BOSTON GERMAN SOCIETY HAS ITS OPENING CONCERT

Musical Program and a Social Hour at Hotel Somerset Inaugurates the Ninth Season

The Bostoner Deutsche Gesellschaft, a society composed of native Americans and resident Germans in Greater Boston, opened its ninth season with a concert last evening in the Hotel Somerset, at which Alvin Schroeder, violinist, Miss Hedwig Schroeder, pianist, and Sylvain Noack, violinist, were the artists.

The several numbers on the program were received by a large audience with evidences of appreciation. The concert was followed by a social hour.

The society exists to foster an interest in the language, literature and art of the German people and to contribute thereby to a closer relation between the culture of the United States and Germany.

Among the past presidents of the society are Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, Dr. Ernest F. Henderson, Dr. Edward von Mach and Prof. John A. Walz. The present chairman is Dr. Rudolph Hueter of Jamaica Plain, with Judge James M. Olmstead as vice-president, and Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. G. H. Flebbe, Carl Kaufmann, R. W. Gertz, Mrs. Carl Muck, Dr. Samuel G. Underhill, Hosea S. Ballou, Miss Eva von Blomberg and Prof. Marshall L. Perrin as directors. The present membership is about 500.

Plans for the season include the usual number of meetings, four evening entertainments and four afternoon lectures at the Hotel Somerset.

The Literarische Tafelrunde, an established institution of the Gesellschaft, in charge of Professor Perrin, will continue its activity. Its secretary is Mrs. G. Goetting, of Commonwealth avenue, Brighton.

CITY EXPERTS IN FINANCES MEET

At a meeting of the auditors' and controllers of the various cities called by Director Charles F. Gettemy of the bureau of labor and statistics, held yesterday at the City Club, a permanent organization was effected with the following officers: Charles F. Gettemy, president; D. W. Kenney of Holyoke, vice-president; W. Fairbanks of Quincy, secretary-treasurer; H. P. Clark of Fall River and George Marshall of Gloucester, executive committee.

Y. M. C. A. HAS SPANISH CLUB

To supplement the Chamber of Commerce's efforts to place South American trade on a firm foundation by educating young men to talk in Spanish, James Logie, instructor at the Y. M. C. A., has started a course of talks in Spanish to be given every two weeks by men who have traveled extensively in South America.

HOME LIBRARY IS SUBJECT

Speaking at the better-books exhibit at the Paine building yesterday the Rev. Abraham M. Rihbany, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, characterized the home library as the "repository of inspiration." Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks, author, also spoke. Sidney C. Williams presided. The exhibit is open daily.

NATIONAL RETAIL DRYGOODS MEN PLAN BUILDING

Details of Proposed Home in New York Will Be Placed Before Convention in February

NEW YORK—Details of the proposed \$3,000,000 building to house the offices of the National Retail Dry Goods Association and provide buying quarters for the members will be placed before the annual convention on Feb. 10-11, 1915, for consideration.

One object of the plan is to bring together under one roof as many of the New York offices of this country's department stores as possible. The plans call for a 13-story building to house not only the dry goods offices but the restaurant and library of the association. The association's directors have expressed their approval, and two possible sites have been proposed, one at Thirty-second street and Seventh avenue, and the other near the Grand Central terminal.

BUSINESS MEN IN MAJORITY IN 1915 HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

carriage and wagon manufacturers, indicate that the horse and carriage has not entirely given way to the motor vehicle in Massachusetts.

Of other occupations represented among the members, there are nine clerks, nine salesmen, three newspaper reporters, an engineer, foreman, stenographer, executive secretary, stage manager, public accountant, lumberman, watchmaker, cloth presser, musician, mechanic, gardener, conductor, telephone tester, undertaker and statistician.

Man of All Trades

Probably the most notable case of a variety of occupations is that of Representative-elect Albert Holway of Bourne, who is postmaster, station agent, selector and assessor.

Three members did not report an occupation, although one was occupied part of the time in his capacity as chairman of the town board of selectmen. Four members have retired and are therefore able to devote time without reservation to their legislative duties.

The next House, like that of 1913, is to include a former member of Congress, Harrison H. Atwood of Boston, who was elected from ward 24 of Boston, served in the national House from 1895 to 1897. In the 1913 House Michael J. McEltrick of Boston, who had had previous service in Congress, was an active leader of the Democratic delegation.

HIGH SCHOOL'S RELATION TO CITY DISCUSSED

(Continued from page one)

they would have accomplished by studying tomes of volumes on civil government.

For Home Instruction

As 87 per cent of girls married and undertook to manage homes of their own he would have all girls given instruction in school in certain forms of home management. Sewing and cooking were mentioned as a part of this. There should be also household mathematics and household chemistry. It was the future actual experiences of the pupils for which the school was to prepare them and the high school curriculum of the day, he insisted, did not fit the average boy and girl for the tasks immediately before them.

Miss Deyo proved herself admirable in her contrasts are forced, quite unlike himself when his pages are treated impersonally. He wants all the elasticity of phrasing possible.

Some composers can stand all kinds of handling, can sound like themselves under almost any manner of playing. Brahms remains Brahms, whatever type of pianist gets hold of his intermezzi. Chopin, however, is hardly himself when his contrasts are forced, quite unlike himself when his pages are treated impersonally. He wants all the elasticity of phrasing possible.

In the general discussion which followed there was a contention that in bringing in the new there was danger of throwing out the old, and while it might be open to improvement it should still have an important place in the education of the hour.

Business occupied the earlier portion of the afternoon session which closed with an address by Prof. E. Charlton Black of Boston University on the same subject, that had been discussed at the morning session.

RAILROAD MEN TO ELECT

Officers for the ensuing year will be nominated at the next regular meeting of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees, division No. 1 of the Boston & Maine, Nov. 27 in Engineer's hall, 164 Canal street. The date was changed from Nov. 26 to avoid Thanksgiving day.

ADVERTISING IS EXPLAINED

How advertising enters into the final profits of any business was explained last evening by Prof. Paul T. Cherington of Harvard in an address at 688 Boylston street under the auspices of the Pilgrim Publicity Association. This was the final one in a series of three lectures.

SUFFRAGE MEETING SUNDAY

Miss Margaret Foley, who has just returned from campaign work for equal suffrage in Nevada, will speak at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association next Sunday afternoon at Tremont theater. The Rev. Walter Taylor Sumner, D.D., of Chicago, bishop-elect of Oregon, will be the chief speaker.

Y. M. C. A. PLAY TO BE GIVEN

The members of the boys' department of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. will this evening give the first of two performances of the annual entertainment in Durrell hall in the association building. The play is entitled "1915," and is a travesty on the Panama-Pacific exposition.

GERMAN TOYS REACH AMERICA IN DUTCH SHIPS

Baltimore Reports Arrival of Sloterdyk From Rotterdam With Novelties Prepared Months Ago for This Year

BALTIMORE—Ever since the European war began, says a report in the News, there has been a constant stream of the usual German and Swiss toys into the country, the only difference being that instead of coming here in German bottoms the trade is now being carried by Dutch ships.

The Dutch steamer Sloterdyk, just arrived in this port from Rotterdam, has an unusually large consignment of dolls, mechanical toys and the thousand and one things that make the holidays a delight to American children. These toys have been coming from Germany by way of Holland for several months.

Switzerland, cut off from her usual route through Germany, is sending her share of toys to the United States by way of Italy, although other consignments find their way here through Rotterdam also.

This year's output of German toys was manufactured long before the disturbance came.

RUTH DEYO IN PIANO RECITAL AT JORDAN HALL

JORDAN HALL—Piano recital by Miss Ruth Deyo; MacDowell, "Eroica" sonata; Bach, toccata in D major; Brahms, intermezzo, op. 73, No. 4, and op. 118, No. 1; Chopin, fantasia in F minor; Albeniz, "El Alcañiz"; Debussy, "Clair de Lune" and "Danseuses de Delphes"; Balakirev, "Islandy."

Miss Deyo proved her right to reap-pear asking for applause as an interpreter of the master piano writers, by a deepened conviction about her pieces and by an enfranchised technique. She has moved from the position of an artist who merely endeavors to do things right and wants to merit the attention of discriminating listeners to one who commands notice for what she thinks and has to tell on her own account. She is one of those players who regard their instrument as true to its name of pianoforte. She makes use of all its possibilities of loud and soft power.

And Miss Deyo is successful in her endeavors at expression through gradations and contrasts of dynamics. Many listeners will regard some of her climaxes as overdrawn and excessive. Others will feel the purpose of them and approve. The piano invites players to extravagance in many directions, and there are few artists who do not incline one way or another, perhaps to setting off heavy sound against light, perhaps to blurring the notes down to an impressionistic formula, or perhaps to giving their phrases an extreme polish and elegance.

Some composers can stand all kinds of handling, can sound like themselves under almost any manner of playing. Brahms remains Brahms, whatever type of pianist gets hold of his intermezzi. Chopin, however, is hardly himself when his contrasts are forced, quite unlike himself when his pages are treated impersonally. He wants all the elasticity of phrasing possible.

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MUSIC NOTES

The Amphion Choral Club of Melrose began its twenty-third season last night with its sixty-sixth concert. Ephraim Cutter, Jr., conducted. The club was assisted by an orchestra of Boston Symphony players under Arthur Brooke and the club soloist, T. A. Tobey. The chorus consisted of 55 members.

At the first concert this season of the Tremont Temple course, given last night, the artists were Blanche Hamilton Fox, contralto, Michael J. Dwyer, tenor, and Hildegarde Brandegee, violinist. John A. O'Shea was at the organ and piano.

SALEM FUND MAY BE AVAILABLE

SALEM, Mass.—Advises received from Washington yesterday indicate that some portion of the \$200,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of refugees may yet be available, although it has been announced that the money cannot be used for rehabilitation work. Secretary of War Garrison says that the fund continues to be available until the need for relief ceases.

HARVARD WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS

Readings from the poems of Paul Dunbar were the feature of the meeting of the Harvard Woman's Club yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Brunswick. The poems, many of them in dialect were read by Miss Maria L. Baldwin, principal of the Agassiz school of Cambridge. Miss L. G. Barrett, president of the club, presided.

TO LECTURE ON HISTORY

Dr. Sarah E. Palmer will deliver the second of her series of illustrated lectures on the early contemporaneous history of Europe at the Tuilleries at 11 o'clock next Tuesday when she will speak on "France and the Vikings." This week the lecture was on "The Conquests of England."

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Standard Prices \$1.50 and \$2.00—SPECIAL at .95
Laundered or soft. All sizes with French or stiff cuffs. We are pledged not to print the well-known brand name.

MAYOR ASKS FOR BOSTON PRICES ON GOODS FOR RELIEF

Business Men Called to His Office in Effort to Have Local Funds Spent Here

Several Boston business men were called to his office by Mayor Curley today to see if they could supply materials for relief work at prices as cheap as those asked in New York. If they can the mayor has been informed that the funds subscribed in this section may be spent here.

Theater parties, afternoon socials and favorite pastimes are to be dropped temporarily by the girls at Wellesley College and their time is to be devoted to knitting and sewing and otherwise helping in Belgian relief work. This was agreed upon at a mass meeting of the students in Houghton Memorial chapel yesterday, when Dr. Dugald MacFayden of London was the principal speaker.

The Belgian relief fund yesterday passed the \$100,000 mark, reaching \$100,816.52. Seventeen cases containing clothing for Belgian refugees were sent yesterday from 95 Milk street under the direction of Charles P. Lebon to Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American minister to Holland.

The German-American relief fund having reached up to yesterday a total of \$13,374.93, a first remittance of \$10,000 was forwarded to the imperial German embassy at Washington, to be used in behalf of the widows and orphans of German soldiers.

F. L. Higginson, Jr., treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American Red Cross, yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the subscriptions to the European fund, amounting to \$75,468.29.

Miss Mabel L. Boardman talked of the work of the Red Cross Society in the assembly room of the Chilton Club yesterday morning.

The Harvard Cercle Francais will give two performances of its annual production, "Les Petites Godins," for the benefit of the relief fund.

MAYOR ORDERS NEW SEWER WORK

Saying that he intended to do all he could to give men work this winter, Mayor Curley yesterday ordered Commissioner Rourke of the department of public works to replace the wooden sewers in downtown Boston with concrete. The mayor directed that the rule prohibiting the opening of the streets after Nov. 15 be suspended to permit of the improvement.

To Timothy J. O'Connell goes the contract for the first work, that in Beach street. There are three other sections of wooden sewers to be replaced this winter, and it is estimated that the entire work proposed to be done in the next few months will amount to about \$200,000.

NEW STEAMER IN FROM ST. JOHNS

Tied up at Boston wharf today is the new steamship Sable Island, which arrived last night from St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax, N. S. Ten passengers came on the vessel which brought 2127 barrels of cod oil, 50 cases canned lobster, 10 cases canned salmon and other freight under charter, by a Boston concern. The steamer is of British registry and of 700 tons. Captain Butler is in command, the owner, Capt. J. A. Farquhar, having debarked at Halifax.

BEEKEEPERS POSTPONE MEETING

The meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers, scheduled to be held tomorrow afternoon, has been postponed to a later date at the call of the secretary.

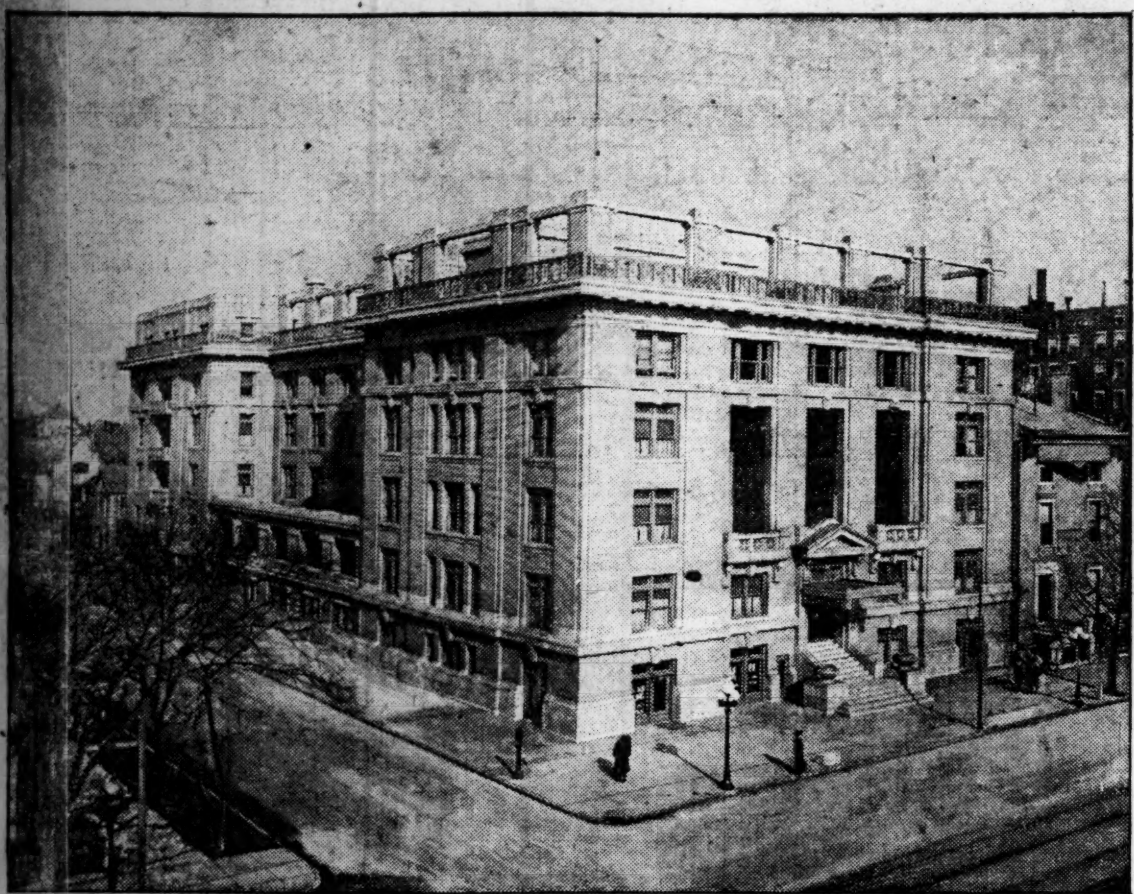
New Countries and New Peoples

There is a fascination in visiting strange countries. The trip via the "Sydney Short Line" is a continual delight on the palatial 10,000 ton American Steamship "SONOMA," "SIERRA," "VENTURA" (classified 100 A1 Lloyd). Sydney in 19 days, stopping at Honolulu and Samoa. Round trip, Sydney \$387.50, first cabin. Honolulu, \$110.00. Grand tour of South Seas, including Samoa, Australia, New Zealand and Tahiti \$387.50. Write for illustrated folders with colored maps of the islands of the Pacific.

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SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

To MAINE AND THE PROVINCES



Structure occupied by Dayton Y. W. C. A., attractive in design and arrangement

DAYTON Y. W. C. A. NEW BUILDING AIDS GROWTH

Conveniences Provided Enable Association to Broaden Its Work—Home Department Is One of Chief Considerations

DAYTON, O.—Since the new building of the Young Women's Christian Association, on Wilkinson and Third streets, was dedicated and opened to the public on Sunday, Jan. 4, last, marked development in the scope and usefulness of the organization's activities has been made possible by the conveniences thus provided.

The building, which cost with its furnishings \$375,000, is one of attractive design and arranged throughout with a view to the comfort of its occupants, as well as promoting their educational and social welfare.

Every one of the 2200 members of the association is entitled to the use of the library, rest rooms, check rooms, reading room with magazines and papers, outing park with tennis courts, the Y. W. C. A. Budget, Saturday evening Sunday school lessons, the "Quiet Home Hour" with informal singing on Sunday afternoons from 5 to 7, and a series of entertainments in the auditorium. On Wednesday evenings there is consideration of current events, and vesper services lasting 15 minutes are held the other five evenings immediately after luncheon.

This association maintains a widow's home in the east part of the city. Twenty-four women comprise the family. On account of lack of room they are not able to accommodate all who desire to live at this home.

Under the auspices of this association, the traveler's aid secretary, Miss Elizabeth Craumer, meets all trains entering the city, looking after girls and women who may not know where to find relatives or friends.

Educational and Social Features

"The Young Women's Christian Association is not a charitable institution," says the industrial secretary, Miss Alice Hoffrichter, "and yet it is doing a great amount of charitable work in helping the girls to help themselves."

Monday evening is "club girls' night," which means an open building for relaxation and fun, a time for play and recreation work, with good friends. It means a chance for friendly and social relationship which will make for stronger and truer womanhood. On this night a special rate is made to factory girls, who have the advantage of 10 lessons for 50 cents in either domestic science, millinery, dressmaking, or embroidery work. A big feature of "club girls' night" is that the girls can go direct from the factory or store to this building and get their supper for 15 cents, to be followed by a social hour.

The following courses of study are provided: Typewriting, stenography, business English, bookkeeping, salesmanship, business correspondence, advertising, French, German and Spanish also are taught. Special courses are provided for those who desire to do china painting, embroidery, millinery, dressmaking, or basketry. The gymnasium and swimming pool are big attractions to these young people. The auditorium accommodating 500 people is often rented for recitals and concerts. On the second floor is a large library of 1000 volumes, with writing tables and comfortable chairs.

At present there are 10 active girls' clubs in the different factories in the city. It is the object of the association to increase this number, and finally merge all into the federated clubs, both state and national.

The first educational department of the Y. W. C. A. was opened in November, 1888, with 6 girls, in the parlors of the association on Fourth street. Today there are 600 or more girls who avail themselves of the educational courses. Last January a new girls' club was formed for girls alone under 16 years of age, the membership fee being 50 cents a year. Wednesday afternoon is given to high school girls, and Saturday

afternoon to grammar school girls. Both have a game period in the gymnasium, an interesting talk or entertainment in the auditorium, and a division into groups with sewing, Bible stories, travel talks and home-making. This department now has a membership of 300, in charge of Miss Elizabeth Burkholder. The Club Women is an organization of the older girls, who act as assistants, doing special association work. Quite recently Miss Nettie Trimble, from Kansas City, Mo., was chosen as general secretary.

Home Department

"In planning this building," said the president, Mrs. H. E. Palmer, "the home department was our principal consideration. It was not our idea to make it a home for the wealthy class, but to give the girls who work in factories, offices, or clerk in stores a home."

And it is in every sense a great big home. The board of managers determined to provide conditions and facilities that would make the rooms as nearly like home as possible. Parlors, sitting rooms and kitchenettes were provided in order to give it this atmosphere of homelike comfort, and a great deal of interest is shown by the girls in arranging their rooms in an attractive, homelike way. In a number of the reception rooms there are pianos for the girls to use. Spacious porches are provided for them in summer time. Almost every comfort has been arranged for these young women. The cafeteria on the fourth floor will accommodate about 300 at one time, and it is open not only to members, but to the general public.

There are 150 rooms which rent from prices ranging from 35 cents to \$3.50 per week. When it was first thought of planning 150 rooms some were anxious lest it be impossible to fill them, but soon after the building was occupied all the rooms were taken and for some months there has been a waiting list of 50.

The girls have the use of the baths, of the kitchenette and of the laundry. They have absolute privacy in their rooms. For a working girl of limited means, away from her own home and folks, the Y. W. C. A. offers a splendid home with congenial surroundings. In addition to the 150 rooms for girls who desire a permanent home, there are a few rooms for transients and three emergency rooms, the latter intended to supply a place of refuge for girls who may come to the city without money and employment. For such the association seeks to find employment at once. Special rates are made to the girls at the home in the dining room, in all educational and gymnastic classes, in the use of the plunge and at the association suppers.

REELECTION OF SPEAKER CLARK IS EXPECTED

Already 165 Out of 230 New Democratic Members of the House Have Pledged Votes

WASHINGTON—Speaker Clark is beginning to receive pledges of support for reelection as presiding head of the House in the next Congress. Already 165 out of 230 old Democrats elected this month have assured him of their votes, and his friends asserted last night that his reelection was a foregone conclusion.

Mr. Clark has been the unanimous nominee of the Democrats for the speakership of the Sixty-First, Sixty-Second and Sixty-Third Congresses and has been speaker since the Democrats gained control at the beginning of the Sixty-Second Congress.

Messages by mail and telegraph, congratulating the speaker on his reelection to Congress for the ninth time and promising him support for the speakership, have come from every section of the country.

The first was from Representative-elect Richard Olney, 2d, of Massachusetts. Others who sent their assurances promptly included Representative Kit-chen of North Carolina, who expects to become Democratic floor leader when Representative Underwood goes to the Senate; Representative Fitzgerald of New York; Adamson of Georgia; Webb of North Carolina; and other prominent figures in the House.

M'CALL BOOM FOR NEXT YEAR ALREADY BEGUN

Republican Candidate for Governor Says Recent Defeat Has Not Developed Tendency to Quit if Party Wants Him

A movement to renominate Samuel W. McCall as the Republican candidate for Governor in 1915 was started at the celebration dinner of the Middlesex Club, a Republican organization, at the Hotel Somerset, last night. Following a remark by Senator Lodge in his speech that the Republicans were going to renominate Mr. McCall, which was received with prolonged cheering, the latter said that while he had no claim on the party and had made no definite plans for the next campaign, it had been his habit to keep going and the recent defeat had not yet developed a tendency to quit.

It was an evening of rejoicing over Republican victories throughout the country. There was considerable criticism of the methods of the Democrats, state and national, and many ways of remedying conditions were recommended. The speakers included United States Senators Lodge and Weeks, Lieut.-Gov.-elect Grafton D. Cushing, Samuel W. McCall, John Herbert of Somerville and Edward A. Thurston, chairman of the Republican state committee.

Election Results Reviewed

In reviewing the results of the election, Senator Lodge said they had been generally satisfactory with the exception of the defeat of the head of the ticket in Massachusetts. He attributed this success chiefly to dissatisfaction with acts of the Democratic majority at Washington, particularly the tariff revision and business legislation.

Senator Lodge criticized the administration at Washington for its position and procedure in relation to the Smyrna and Tampico incidents.

Declaring that the Republicans in the next Legislature must keep their platform pledges, he urged legislation to bring about more economical government of state affairs.

Mr. McCall spoke of the increased taxation that has come to the people of Massachusetts under the Democratic administration and of the system of taxation under the national administration.

Senator Weeks Talks

In telling of the attitude he believed the Republican party should take to gain the confidence of more voters, Senator Weeks said in part: "We should not adopt policies merely as stepping stones to power and should always insist on our protective tariff principles. We should stand for a reasonable regulation of monopolies, but not for legislation that will put the business of the country in a straitjacket, which is just what has been done by the Democratic administration."

Grafton D. Cushing, Lieut.-Gov.-elect, urged fewer and better laws from the Massachusetts Legislature and expressed confidence that this would be effected if Channing Cox was chosen speaker of the House.

John Herbert of Somerville, a Progressive party leader, who recently returned to the Republican party, declared that in his opinion a majority of the remaining Progressives would be back in the Republican fold within 12 months.

"SHELLFISH DAY" IS CELEBRATED

Today has been designated as "shellfish day" by the National Association of Shellfish Commissioners, and scallops, oysters, clams and quahogs are on the bill of fare. The day was thus named as a means of developing the shellfish industry in the whole nation. The annual output of shellfish in this state is set at more than 600,000 bushels.

DR. PHELPS TO LECTURE

Arthur S. Phelps, A. M., D. D., will lecture tomorrow before the members of the Somerville Women's Club on "America's Beauty Spots."

REELECTION OF MR. GOMPERS BY A. F. L. EXPECTED

Balloting Is Tomorrow for Officers Marked by a Contest for Executive Council Seat—Secretary Wilson to Make Address

PHILADELPHIA—With the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor rapidly drawing to a close, election of officers for next year was occupying the attention of the delegates today.

That President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison would be re-elected was conceded on all sides. However, when ballots are cast tomorrow there will be a contest for a seat on the executive council between James O'Connell and William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists.

When the convention session opened consideration of the few remaining jurisdictional questions was the first business. Secretary of Labor Wilson was scheduled to address the federation.

It was decided by vote Thursday that the elevator builders maintain their own union. This disposes of a question pending for five years in favor of the International Union of Elevator Constructors over the International Association of Machinists. The machinists sought to have the elevator constructors amalgamate with them in order to do away with numerous jurisdictional disputes.

It is understood that the elevator men, with the assistance of the machinists and allied trades and the cooperation of the executive council of the federation, will make every effort by trade agreements and otherwise to erect only material that has been manufactured by union men.

The agreement by which the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen and the Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen are to amalgamate was approved. The agreements for amalgamation of the plate printers and printing pressmen also was acted upon favorably.

NEW ENGLAND ROAD PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED

Highway Officials of Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut Meet Here for Fall Meeting

Problems of highway construction and maintenance in New England were discussed yesterday afternoon at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Highway Association at the American House.

Col. W. D. Solier of the Massachusetts highway commission in opening the discussion pointed out remedies for some of the troubles that have cropped out in Massachusetts since he has been a member of the commission. He also referred briefly to the Atlanta conference of highway builders from all over the country.

He then introduced Paul Sargent of Maine, who was chief engineer when the Maine Legislature established a permanent highway commission. Mr. Sargent described how the state began a modest way to build its roads and is now conducting the work on a larger scale by means of trunk highways connecting all the more important centers. It is a big problem, he said, because of the large area to be covered and the small population in comparison with other states.

S. Percy Hooker, state highway commissioner of New Hampshire, told how through routes to the mountains had been built to connect with the highways of neighboring states. He thinks earth roads are better than macadam and concrete for his state.

C. L. Bennett, state highway commissioner of Connecticut, said that millions had been spent on highways by his state and, like the other speakers, he emphasized the fact that the big problem now is maintenance. Connecticut, he declared, must stop building roads for a few years and spend its money on maintenance.

RED CROSS UNITS WERE GIVEN WARM GERMAN WELCOME

WASHINGTON—Hospitality that marked the reception of Red Cross units delegated to Germany and Austria-Hungary upon their arrival in Breslau was described Thursday in a report from Consul Seltzer to the state department. They were officially received by Dr. Von Guinther, Ober-Präsident of Silesia; Consul Seltzer; the Austro-Hungarian consul-general, Von Pittner, and officials of the Breslau branch of the Red Cross. A luncheon in their honor was given that evening.

Of a luncheon tendered the Red Cross nurses to Germany, the report adds: "At the conclusion of the program, when the orchestra played the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and the delegates united in singing this hymn, the entire audience rose as one man to express their kind respect for America. This sentiment seems to be universal in Germany, but the delegates say it was nowhere so forcibly demonstrated as in Breslau."

SAFETY FIRST IS URGED

Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the American Museum of Safety, emphasized the value of safety first before 200 members of the New England Street Railway Club in the American House last night.

You have eaten Florida oranges that didn't have any flavor. The pulp was dry and stringy and the juice—well, there wasn't much of it but what there was you found to be flat and sour. Not much pleasure in eating oranges like that! The fruit was insipid and tasteless because it didn't ripen on the trees. Again you have eaten the other kind of Florida oranges—thin-skinned fruit filled with sweet, delightful juice. These oranges tasted so good—um! How you smacked your lips at their delightful flavor! They were so fine, simply because the growers had left them on the trees until fully ripe.

To advance their own interests by protecting those of the consumers of the fruit, progressive orange and grapefruit growers of Florida some years ago formed a co-operative organization. The members are pledged to ship only tree ripened fruit, that has been handled with extreme care from tree to railroad. None but white-gloved workers prepare this fruit for market—it never is touched by human hands before shipment. In the packing houses of the organization no child labor is employed. The name and trade mark of this growers' mutual body is

This mark in red on boxes and wrappers

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

Means fully ripe, juicy, sweet fruit

Only a limited number of Parson Brown oranges are grown in Florida. The greater part of the crop is produced by members of the Florida Citrus Exchange. When you buy Parson Brown oranges in boxes that carry the Exchange trade mark you may be sure they are true to name and will be found ripe and sweet. Ask your dealer for Florida Citrus Exchange Parson Brown oranges and you will be sure to get what you want.

Florida Grapefruit is of surpassing quality. This year's crop is the finest ever produced. The Florida Citrus Exchange will begin to ship grapefruit as soon as it is ripe. Buy in boxes or wrappers containing its red mark and be assured of quality and ripeness.

Booklet of citrus fruit recipes, telling how to use and how to serve, mailed for four cents in stamps by

Florida Citrus Exchange
628 Citizens Bank Building
Tampa, Florida

U. S. THINKS VILLA WILL DOMINATE THE SITUATION

State Department Receives Official Reports of Mexican General's Strength

WASHINGTON—Official reports from George C. Carothers, state department agent with General Villa's agency that Carranzista troops are joining the Villa forces and that Villa will meet with little opposition in going to Mexico City brought forth further denial from Carranzista agents here today. They say that Carothers' reports are not in accordance with the facts.

Villa, the Carranzista junta says, will be defeated when he reaches the main forces of General Carranza. Despite this denial however, the officials of the state department are confident that Villa will win a very brief time entirely dominated the Mexican situation. Mr. Carothers, it is known has sent a report in which he says that the sentiment in favor of the decree of the peace conference seems to be spreading among the revolutionary leaders. Villa, according to Mr. Carothers is operating in complete cooperation with Provisional President Guiterrez and has disclaimed any intention of attempting a dictatorship.

Carranza followers are leaving Mexico City. Consul Silliman telegraphed the state department today.

DISARMAMENT IS NOT FAVORED BY PEACE ADVOCATE

WILMINGTON, Del.—In an address before the national Grange Thursday on the occasion of their visit to Delaware College at Newark, former Judge George Gray of this city criticized three issues on which the grange had taken favorable action. He opposed complete disarmament by nations, and was against amendments to the federal constitution granting woman suffrage and nation-wide prohibition.

Judge Gray is a member of the Hague peace tribunal. He opposed constitutional amendment in favor of woman suffrage and prohibition, on the general ground that they should come as the result of localized experiment rather than "with the awful sweep of centralized power that would be embodied in an amendment to the federal constitution."

CLAIM FOR DELAY AGAINST PANAMA CANAL DENIED

WASHINGTON—Governor Goethals has ruled that the Panama canal is not liable for demurrage charges on account of delays caused by earth slides in the canal. The point arose when the big American-Hawaiian liner Arizona, was held up at Pedro Miguel lock for a week by the second movement of the new Culebra slide on Oct. 31.

Because of her dimensions the Arizona was detained three days longer than the other vessels stopped by the slide. It is possible that the case will be taken to the courts, as the company asserts a loss of about \$450 a day by the detention.

The War Against War MASS MEETING

TREMONT TEMPLE (LORIMER HALL) Next Sunday Afternoon at 3 o'clock
Chairman: JEREMIAH E. BURKE
Speakers: JOSEPH WALKER EDWIN D. MEAD

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES VISITS OTTAWA

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to the United States, has arrived in Ottawa from Washington, says the Mail and Empire. He was met at the Central station by Sir Robert and Lady Borden, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. W. T. White, Hon. T. W. Crothers, and an A. D. C. to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Sir Cecil told the Canadian press that there is nothing significant attached to his visit to his royal highness, whose guest he will be for a few days. "I am coming to pay a visit of courtesy to the governor-general," he said. "I am supposed to pay two visits yearly. It was my intention to come earlier, but stress of business caused me to postpone my visit three times recently, just when I was about to leave Washington for Ottawa. You know that I must not comment on anything connected with the war."

PASSENGER RATES THROUGHOUT U. S. TO BE INCREASED

WASHINGTON—Nearly every railroad ticket will cost from 10 cents to a couple of dollars more beginning Dec. 1. Tariffs filed by most of the railroads of the country with the interstate commerce commission and approved through the fact that they have not been suspended, increase the rates on passenger tickets between most of the important cities except in New England and in the South.

A few illustrations of the advances pointed out by the interstate commerce commission today were: New York to Pittsburgh, up 50 cents; to Cleveland, up \$1.10; to Columbus, up \$1.18; to Indianapolis, up \$1.65; to Chicago, up \$1 to \$1.10, according to road; to St. Louis, up 60 cents; to San Francisco, up 60 cents.

COVE ST. BRIDGE PLAN DISCUSSED

Whether the Cove street bridge should be abolished was the municipal problem discussed last night at the monthly meeting of the South Boston Citizens' Association. The association decided to hold a public meeting to discuss the proposition in the Municipal building on Dec. 1. W. Norris declared that he had been asked by Mayor Curley to bring the question of the removal of the bridge before the people. The association also discussed the South Boston street car service.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. BOOK-PAPEr MANUFACTURERS Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 40 Federal St., Boston. BUILDING CONTRACTORS Whitcomb & Kavanagh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston. ELECTROTYPERS Dickinson Electrotpe Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston. ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING Franklin Engraving Co., 200 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS Hinckley & Woods, 33 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Colt and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston. Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London. PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass. PRINTERS' ROLLERS Wild & Stevens, 6 Purchase St., Boston. QUALITY WRAPPING PAPER Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass. STEEL CASTINGS George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis. WOOL F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LOOSE COAT WITH THE CAPE EFFECT

This coat, with the flaring cape effect and which includes sleeves sewed to the arm-holes, is especially well suited to youthful figures. It is charmingly graceful and, since it is simple, it can be made at home without the least trouble. The collar that is deep at the back and square over the shoulders is interesting, while the high turned-over portion is especially worthy of mention.



In the illustration, the material is gabardine in the forest green that is such a pronounced favorite and the trimming is black velvet, but this season we shall see coats made of a great many different fabrics and both to match the skirts and in contrast.

For simple costumes, gabardine, zibeline and broadcloth are favorites, but

for the coat one of two materials could be used, chiffon velvet over broadcloth, or one of the new close-haired zibelines that give a plushlike effect, or, if something still more elaborate is wanted, a velvet woven somewhat in corduroy fashion that is exquisitely beautiful and extremely fashionable.

Here the coat is simply lined, but there is a tendency toward bound edges and silk braid is liked for the purpose. For the 16-year size, the coat will require 4 yards of material 27 or 36, 3 yards 44, 2 1/2 yards 50 inches wide, with 1/2 yard 21 inches wide for the collar. The pattern (8436) is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Slippers of Linen

A new idea in bedroom slippers is to make them of linen, says a Chicago Journal writer. These are decidedly comfortable on the feet, wear well and can be washed easily. They can be made from plain or embroidered linen, just a little heavier than you would use for dollies or centerpieces. Buttonhole around the top in a small scallop and make eyelets in which to run narrow ribbon.

They are very pretty made up of Hamburg 4 or 5 inches wide and with a well covered edge as well as an open one through which the ribbon can run. When soiled they can be removed from the sole, laundered and replaced with little trouble. It is well to keep a fresh pair always on hand.

Saves Bacon

When frying bacon, put a little water in the skillet first and let the bacon simmer and fry dry. This keeps bacon from frying out so much. Try it. Use the fryings for making cake. They are better than butter.—Los Angeles Express.

Material Shrunk Before It Is Made Up

Washable materials of all sorts will give much better satisfaction and wear longer if shrunk before they are made up. This can be easily done with very little trouble, according to the Dallas News.

First lay the material in yard folds, then baste all the selvages together on one side only. Then baste each end through all the folds in exactly the same manner. The selvages on the other side are left free.

Next fold it neatly so it will lie smoothly in the vessel prepared for it, not crushing at all. This tub is filled with cold water in sufficient quantity to cover the goods to be immersed. The material should be left in the water for about half an hour, when it should be wrung out lightly to avoid creasing. Hang the basted end to the line, then pull and straighten with the hands, slipping them up and outward between the free selvage.

When nearly dry, release the basting on the two ends and assist the drying by shaking and shaping and crease the folds to denote yard lengths. When quite dry, cut the basting threads from the selvage end, when the material should look like new. In all probability no ironing will be necessary.

Laced in Front

A good finish for the blouse or dress that would be marred by too much ornamentation is a lacing up the front. Make slots and buttonhole them. These will, of course, be placed on each side of a deep cut that can be straight or in a V. Lace through these eyelets with a cord that will harmonize with the bodice.—Washington Herald.

Glove Buttons of Gold

Glove buttons made of gold are being introduced by a jewelry house. They bear an engraved monogram and may be changed from one pair of gloves to another.

Home-Made Doll, "Lady Isabella," Liked Best of All

Many years ago a little girl received for a present what seemed to her a wonderful doll. That it was home-made detracted not in the least from its charm; its white wadding face, with eyes, nose and mouth, painted with water-colors from a little toy box of paints, was as beautiful to her as the most expensive doll that could be purchased; and the dress of wadding, although made without draperies or flounces, was to her as high a work of art as the elaborate gowns fresh from the touch of the best known Parisian designers.

In speaking of the happiness which she had from the gift of this dainty "Lady Isabella," she said: "Although we never see a home-made or rag doll nowadays, these being entirely displaced by the wonderful mechanical dolls dressed in the height of style, I wonder if there are not many children who would secure more actual pleasure from playing with the one made of wadding than with the one of fabulous price representing modern mechanical ingenuity."

There may be at first the novelty of possessing a doll that talks and walks and does many other wonderful things, but the longing of one little girl expressed through her tears for just a tiny doll that she could love, "because the others are all too big," leads one to think that it is not alone the expensive, elaborate doll that is loved the best. From one large family of dolls it is

recalled that it was the most common of all that was favored. It was of medium size, with a china head and the nose broken off when the little brother pushed it through the lattice of the porch. This was the one that slept beside the little mother in her trundle bed and was swung in her arms if she went down town or was swung by one arm as she played about the house. Its mutilated face was to her more beautiful than other dolls of wax with real hair, that could cry and say "Mama."

So the woman who in her childhood days was made so happy by the possession of the wadding doll wants to try the experiment of making some for her little friends and see if it will not bring to them the same satisfaction, or if modern ideas, art and machinery have so enlarged the children's ideas that they could not enjoy anything but the doll of the most up-to-date manufacture.

She says she remembers just how it was fashioned. The body was made of a roll of cotton flannel nine inches long and three inches in diameter. A piece of thin pasteboard was fastened at the waist and made to flare slightly at the bottom. This enabled the doll to stand upright. Over this was fastened a dress of the wadding which hung from where the shoulders should be; then a cape reaching well below the waist with rounded corners which revealed a muff of the same material hung from a cord about the neck. Two inches from the top the cotton flannel body was tied

UTILITY CASE OF DRESDEN RIBBON

"One of the simplest presents I ever received," said a woman recently, "has been such a convenience to me that I want to tell you how to make the little utility case, for that is what it was. All that is required for one is six inches of Dresden ribbon three inches wide, one quarter of a yard of baby ribbon, a tiny piece of white flannel for two leaves; some needles, pins and thread for the equipment after the case is made, and a few minutes' time for doing the work."

Directions for making, as she gave them, are as follows: A small hem is laid in one end of the ribbon and then turned over to form a pocket 1 1/2 inches deep. The corners of the other end of the ribbon are folded together to form a point for the lap when the case is folded, and the baby ribbon sewed to the point and when the case is folded is wrapped around it and tied. In the space between the lap and the pocket two leaves of white flannel are fastened and the case is completed.

Three needles are threaded, one with white thread, one with black and the third with black silk, and put on the

leaves with the thread wrapped around the needle. On the other leaf are a variety of pins, and in the pocket are two dozen black pins and the same number of common pins cut from a paper of pins, three safety pins of different sizes, and a few needlefuls of white thread and black silk wound on a small strip of cardboard.

The whole case is so small that it takes up scarcely any room in the hand bag but every woman will recognize how valuable such a case might be if she caught the braid of her skirt when on the street when the convenient needle and thread would allow her to take the proverbial "stitch in time."

Home Helps

Part milk used in mixing bread improves both flavor and quality.

Tie a knot of red ribbon on scissors and keys if you want to find them easily.

For very delicate fabric, which will not take starch, try sugar in the rinsing water.

To prevent soft material from puckering when sewing it on the machine, put strips of newspaper under it and sew through both material and paper. The paper may be easily removed and a smooth seam result.—Montreal Star.

RULE FOR KNITTING MEN'S MITTENS

For knitting men's mittens, one and one half hanks of knitting yarn are required, and four steel knitting needles, number 12.

Cast on 51 stitches; 18 on each two needles, 15 on the third. Knit two, purl one, for 3 1/2 inches for the wrist; then knit plain for one inch or nine times around. Shift the stitches so that you have 17 on each needle and begin the thumb where the end of your yarn shows the start.

Knit one, increase one in this way (insert the needle in the stitch, make a stitch, then in the back of same stitch make another stitch, now slip the stitch off the needle, this gives you two stitches in one). Knit plain until you come to last two stitches on the third needle, increase one and knit last one, then knit around once, widening one stitch each side, until you have 24 stitches added for the thumb, being careful always to make extra stitch in the one you last made. When you have 24 stitches, knit one around till you come where the thumb stitches begin; string the 24 stitches on

a thread and tie to hold till the finger part is done.

Cast on 10 stitches on the needle where the yarn is, and knit once around, on the next round narrow one stitch at the beginning and end of the 10 stitches, do this for five rounds, till you have again 17 stitches on each needle. The object of the 10 extra stitches is to form a gore. Knit plain for 3 1/2 inches, begin to narrow, knit two together at the beginning and end of each needle for one round. Knit around plain, then a narrowing round, so on alternately, until two stitches are remaining on each needle, break off yarn. Leave the end long enough to thread a needle, draw through the six stitches and fasten securely on the wrong side. Now take the 24 stitches of the thumb and 10 of the gore, put 18 stitches on one needle (the 10 of gore and four on each side of it) and eight on each side of the other two needles. Knit one round plain.

Then for each succeeding round, till the gore is gone, narrow one stitch at the beginning and end of the 10.

Knit plain around for 1 1/2 inches and narrow same as in the finger part.

Stationery for Every-Day Use and for Holidays

It is the monogram that gives the final stroke of originality and distinction to stationery; and the elongated styles, calling for combinations of letters that have little real relation to legibility, but seem to be inspired by the desire to evoke odd effects, still rule supreme. No longer enclosed within circle, triangle or other geometric form, the letters themselves are arranged to indicate possibly a slender oblong or a pointed oval, the outlines being irregular but graceful. Illuminated in two or three tones of one color, outlined in gold or silver, and placed in the upper left corner, these individual insignia are essential to smart appearance, writes Lillian Purdy Goldborough in the Delinior.

A reliable book on etiquette, tucked away in the desk or resting within arm's reach, saves time and spares the embarrassment of a possible blunder.

Among the newest contributions to the means of good form is a set of four tiny books in a brass rack, designed to stand at your fingertips for immediate consultation. They include an atlas, desk prompter, dictionary and gazetteer.

The new looseleaf address book also makes a strong appeal, especially to her who wishes to keep her records up to date. An engagement book and visiting list, of uniform size and leather, are equally useful.

The gift possibilities of note paper and cards are greater than most people appreciate. Especially is this true of the exquisitely dainty and original stationery for children.

A monogram design, possibly including the engraved die from which it is to be printed, makes in many instances a very acceptable gift.

There are innumerable forms of New

Year cards that are both attractive and inexpensive. Take, for example, the card that folds twice and finishes with a flap, which may bear the monogram or a seal. As a rule, the engraving within is the obstacle to these individual cards on account of its expense, but the one I describe may be bought with engraved message in any desired type, your own card plate being used for the inscription of your name or that of your husband and yourself, in case you have a plate of this kind for use in issuing formal invitations. The same card may be purchased entirely blank, which leaves the opportunity for individual engraving or other form of decoration.

You may have cards made with views of your home or grounds, daintily tinted and bearing a personal message engraved in Old English, script or Roman lettering.

Care of the China

To remove brown spots from old china, cover over with earth and let remain over night. Darker spots may require more time. This method will not injure the most delicate china, says Los Angeles Express. If new sets of china are washed off in cold water before using, they will not crack as easily in hot water, and will stand much harder knocks.

Perfect Bread

Can be had only by using a flour that contains the entire food element of the wheat. Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour is the whole wheat ground to an even fineness. Get a package of this flour of your grocer and try it.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

Kidneys Are Cheap and Are Good Grilled

Kidneys which may be bought for 1, 2 or 3 cents apiece, never more even in the city, make a cheap and delicious supper, luncheon or breakfast dish either grilled or stewed. To stew the kidneys scald, skin and cut them in halves, take out the small hard piece and rub in seasoned flour. Heat a little dripping in small casserole, put in the kidneys and fry them brown. Take them out and keep warm on a plate. Chop a small onion, fry in the casserole until brown, add a little flour and brown. Add a teaspoonful of sharp sauce and one of tomato sauce or catsup. Pour in slowly as much water as required, stirring to keep smooth. Return the kidneys to the pan and simmer for about an hour, skimming off any scum. Kidneys that are left over from a supper dish are very good hashed and served on toast for breakfast. They should be rewarmed with a brown gravy.

Kidneys may be grilled in their own fat, or they may be scalded, skinned and split and brushed with oil. They should be served on toast well seasoned.

Cooking Recipes

BANANA STRIPS

Cream one quarter cup of butter, adding one half cup sugar and one egg. When beaten light mix in enough twice-sifted flour to make a stiff dough. Roll thin and line with it a square, shallow baking pan. Peel and chop fine four or five good, ripe bananas; spread over crust in pan. Sprinkle with one half cup sugar, the juice of a spicy orange and lemon, a grating of nutmeg, a tablespoon of butter cut in pieces and two tablespoons thick cream. Over top grate two small crackers. Bake in moderate oven, one half hour. Serve out in finger strips. The chopped pulp of 12 dates soaked in grape juice may be added to banana.—Tacoma Tribune.

TZARINA CREAM

Cream, two cups; almonds, one half cup; pistachio nuts, one quarter cup; gelatin, one third box; sugar, one quarter to one half cup; vanilla. Chop almonds fine. Soak gelatin in one quarter cup cold water 10 minutes and dissolve in one quarter cup hot milk. Cool; whip cream stiff; add chopped almonds, sweeten to taste, add gelatin and vanilla. Mold and use pistachio nuts cut fine for ornament.—Sacramento Union.

FRUIT TURNOVERS

Two cups flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1/2 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls shortening, 1/2 cup milk, 4 tablespoonfuls seeded and chopped raisins. Sift flour, salt, baking powder into bowl; add shortening and rub in very lightly. Add enough milk to hold together; put on floured board; roll out 1/2-inch thick; cut into three-inch squares. Put a teaspoonful of the chopped raisins in center, wet edges with milk and turn over, making it three-cornered. Press together, brush top with milk and bake 25 to 30 minutes in hot oven.—Philadelphia North American.

Pretty Pillows

Very pretty and serviceable are pillows made from blue nurses' linen embroidered in heavy white lines. They will wash and wear well. The covers must be made so they will slip off and on quite easily, and the best way to do this is to have the opening at the back, not in the middle, but about four inches from one end. As the slit must be hemmed on both edges, the back must be cut longer than the front. The closing can be either by buttons and buttonholes or rust-proof snaps.

OPPORTUNITY FOR GIRL OUT OF WORK

Out of work? To the alert, energetic girl these three words may spell opportunity, instead of having the discouraging meaning usually attached to them. When dependent on one's own resources, there is apt to go with the condition a sense of dismay, but one may find in it an opportunity which, if she will take advantage of it, will bring her good financial returns. This lies in the direction of increasing the knowledge of her chosen line of work and fitting herself for a better position than she has been able to hold.

In the employment department of a large concern this subject was brought up by one who meets many applicants every day, who said that she often felt that she would like to tell those who come in and seem discouraged that they

have an opportunity which they could not have had when they were at work, and may not have again, to improve themselves and place their work on a higher standing.

The busy office-worker has little time to study grammar, arithmetic, spelling or any of the other things which may make her work more successful, but when there is no office to go to every morning at the stated time, and she can remain at home long enough to study she may make the period of waiting for another position one of value to herself.

There is no work so good that it cannot be improved, and it is the one who recognizes this and improves every opportunity to increase her knowledge who will fit herself for a better position when it presents itself.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Little Sea-Horse

The next time the boys and girls go to the aquarium and gaze at the little seahorses swimming about in their odd erect way, looking for all the world like long drawn out knights escaped from the chess board, they would doubtless enjoy the following verses by Abbie Farwell Brown:

Down in the depths of the gray-green tides
The cute little seahorse turns and glides.
The endless sea is his pasture green,
Where never a wall nor fence is seen.

But he tethers himself by his curly tail
To a coral post or a sea fern frail,
Till the mermaid fair whom he loves so well
Sweetly blows on her twisted shell.

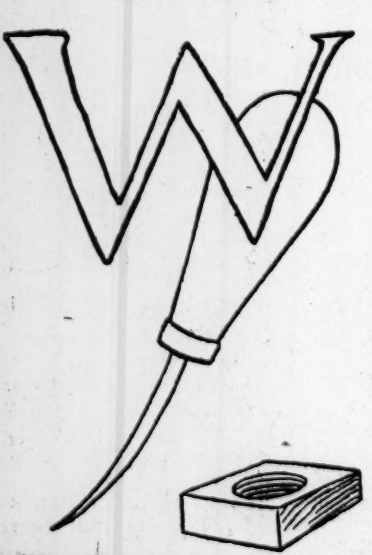
And she alone can mount him free,
And ride through the ways of the briny sea.
Though strange sea-monsters pass them near,
The seahorse will not shy nor rear.

He is kind and safe, and he does not prance,
He does not gallop or pace or dance;
He cannot kick on the broad main street,
For the queer little seahorse has no feet.

What is it that the fewer there are to guard it, the safer it is? (A secret.)—Farmer's Almanac.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Banker



What kind of nut?

Nature has not provided a better natural beverage than CLYSMIC. Its wholesomeness commends it for family use.

At all restaurants, soda fountains, and always in bottles.



AN ALKALINE MINERAL SPRING OF GREAT PURITY

BIG MOVEMENT IS STARTED BY MAYORS OF U. S.

Recent Conference at Philadelphia Regarded as Beginning of National Campaign for Local Ownership of Utilities

IMPORTANCE IS CITED

Secretary of Minneapolis Voters League Says Emphasis Was Placed on Management of Utilities by Communities

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—This week a number of men have been in Washington who were delegates at the conference of United States mayors and public utilities experts in Philadelphia, Nov. 12 to 14. The opinion of these men, as expressed to the newspaper writers, is that the conference was one of the most important that has been held in this country for a good many years, and that it marks the beginning of a nationally organized movement in the interest of local ownership and control of public utilities of all kinds.

"The Philadelphia conference was important in at least three respects," said S. P. Jones of Minneapolis, secretary of the voters' league of that city, and a delegate. "It resulted in a permanent organization which will see that the cause of public ownership of public utilities is kept at the front. It added appreciably to the national sentiment in favor of such ownership; and, in the third place, it placed emphasis on the necessity of having these utilities managed by the interested communities, rather than by the state at large.

City-Owned Utilities

"The best informed advocates of public ownership do not agree that the Wisconsin plan of state regulation is proper or productive of good results. On the contrary, they find much in the Wisconsin system that they believe is faulty. In its place they would have each city own and operate its own utilities. It will know best its own needs and how to meet them. It is coming to be the general opinion of the best authorities that conditions vary so greatly in different cities as to make state regulation of public utilities unsatisfactory. No state law, for instance, applying to all cities alike can work as well as the plan of permitting each city, under such restrictions as may be proper, to handle these matters itself."

The Philadelphia convention as a whole, say gentlemen who attended it, presented striking evidence to show that there has been a rapid development of sentiment in favor of public ownership.

Prominent Mayors There

In attendance at the conference were, among others, the mayors of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, and a number of city officials from all parts of the country who are charged with the supervision and regulation of the public utilities in their respective localities. The mayors of Chicago and San Francisco were outspoken in favor of public ownership.

In all 127 cities were represented at the conference, by approximately 500 delegates. Among the more important of these cities, in addition to those already named, were Albany, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.; Cincinnati, Columbus, O.; Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Lincoln, Neb.; Minneapolis, Montreal, Toronto, Nashville, Tenn.; New Orleans, Omaha, Seattle and St. Louis.

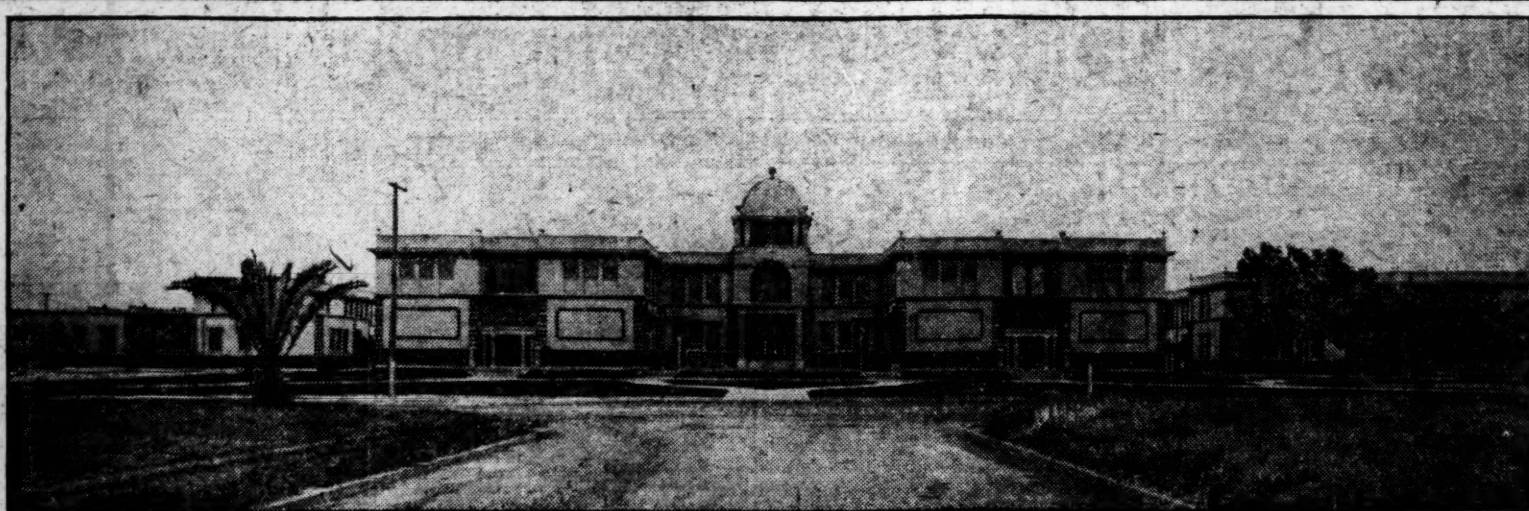
The report of the recommendations committee, summarizing the tangible deductions of the conference, is significant, showing, as it does, the way the greatest authorities on municipal government in the United States and Canada are coming to look at the public ownership question. The recommendations, which were all adopted, are to the following effect:

Recommendations

"That no general conclusion be formulated upon the abstract question of municipal ownership, but rather we express our judgment to be that municipalities should be given in all instances the requisite power to municipalize public utilities, the expediency of its exercise being at any time and place, and with regard to any particular utility, a matter for local determination.

"That the franchise-making power should in all cases be local; that municipally owned utilities should be subject to local control only; that in large cities regulation is plainly to be preferred, and that in all cases the idea of home rule should be preserved by at least leaving it to the people of a city of whatever size to determine whether they desire to act for themselves, or to call in a state board, if one exists, either to regulate or to aid the local authorities in regulating privately owned local utilities.

"We endorse the idea of the establishment of the utilities bureau as a national wide-city agency for bringing the combined ability and experience of all our cities to the service of each city which may face a public utility problem. Through it we meet the combination of private interests with a combination of public interests, and to the specialized and expert ability which the private interests thus mass in defense of one an-



Polytechnic high school, Long Beach, where courses of study cover wide field

CHILD TAUGHT IN LONG BEACH TO MEET NEEDS

Educational System Adjusted With View to Opportunities Afforded by Community Where He Becomes Citizen

LONG BEACH, Cal.—The growth of southern California in population and material wealth has been the object of keenest interest at large. The development of her school system has been no less remarkable. Fully awake to the best interests of her future citizens, Long Beach stands abreast of this educational advancement, and offers in her schools training not excelled by any city in southern California.

The Long Beach public schools include kindergartens, grammar schools, a polytechnic high school, evening and vacation schools. In the administration of these schools three important principles of procedure are kept constantly in view: first, the study of the individual child to determine his possibilities and limitations, his needs and desires; second, the study of the community in which the child will in all probability live, to discover therein the opportunities for rendering worthy service; third, the selection of the content of the courses of study and methods of instruction with a view to adjusting the education of the child to the needs and opportunities of the community in which he will render service as a citizen.

Child Study Department

A department of child study has been organized with the purpose in view of adapting instruction to the child's needs. Eventually it will be in charge of special classes designed to save to themselves and to the state, as self-supporting citizens those who otherwise might become wards of the state. Special promotions are made at any time the pupil shows his ability to do the work of a higher grade. Semi-annual classification of pupils is reestablished, and for the coming term each is placed where he can receive what he needs most. Final examinations have been abolished and uniform standards of attainment eliminated. The effort that the child puts forth on work to him seems worthwhile, his home environment, and the age at which he will be compelled to become a wage earner, are the vital factors in determining his classification.

In studying the community to discover the opportunities for worthy service, the high school department of English has evolved a plan that is being placed in operation this year. In the grammar grades a card record of vocational preferences of each pupil, the wishes of his parents, and the observations of his teachers on his character and aptitudes, is kept. Clubs are organized to stimulate interest in purposeful work. The activities of these clubs consist of excursions to see various industries, listening to talks by business men and high school pupils, and play practice in business affairs. The result of this in the grammar grades, it is hoped, will have the effect of taking more boys and girls into and through high school.

Teachers' Vocational Advisers

In the high school each teacher acts as vocational adviser for a limited number of pupils. It is proposed to organize vocational clubs in different departments as the demand appears. It is proposed to catch and hold the interest of all pupils by requiring for graduation an additional credit given for evidence of vocational progress, one fourth of the credit to be granted or withheld at the end of each year by the vocational adviser. This involves giving credit for home work. Sixteen credits are required for graduation, as at present, 14 of which must be for regular school subjects studied in school, and two of which are for outside work. The amount of credit allowed is directly proportional to the time spent on the work providing a reasonable amount of progress seems to be made and is at the rate of one credit for 400 hours of work. The amount of credit given in school for class-work done under the immediate direction of the teacher is approximately one credit for 300 hours of work.

The lines of work for which credit may be offered include:

Home work—Taking care of lawn, orchard, horse, cow, chickens, automobile, flower garden, vegetable garden, roads, walks, fences; carpenter and repair work, repair of installation of water, gas or electrical fixtures about the house; cooking, sewing, mending, sweeping, dusting and cleaning, making beds, washing and ironing, canning fruit, washing dishes, care of children.

Outside employment—Office work, bookkeeping, typewriting, salesman,

clerk, delivering, carpentry, farming, shopwork, surveying, street or road work, mill work, janitor work, picking or packing fruit or vegetables.

Credit for Activities

As a part of this general plan of broadening the range of work for which school credit may be allowed, credit is allowed for certain student activities connected with the school as follows: Creditable work as a member of an interscholastic debating team, ¼ credit; creditable service as student commissioner through the year, ½ credit; creditable service as manager or editor of the school paper through the year, ½ credit.

In order that the pupil may receive the training which most fully meets his need, in the light of the service which he is to render in the community, the courses of study are varied in content. At the high school, for instance, the courses of study include not only the college preparatory work in ancient and modern languages, English, literature, history, mathematics and natural science, but also, courses in fine and applied arts, agriculture, domestic art and science, mechanical arts, music, oral expression, and a complete department of commerce.

At the beginning of the current school year a fully equipped automobile repair shop was put into operation. Thirty-six students are enrolled. Courses in journalism and business efficiency have been instituted, and the classes are filled with earnest young men and women who are glad of the opportunity to get the training that enables them more readily to make the adjustment to duties of active citizenship.

The unusual development of the schools is due to the united support of the citizens.

INVITATIONS OUT FOR THE REUNION OF ELMIRA GRADS

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Invitations for the annual reunion of Elmira graduates, Nov. 26 to 29, have been issued. The events include: Glee club concert, Thursday evening; junior prom, Friday evening; class reunion, athletic games and alumni luncheon, Saturday; president's reception, Saturday evening, and farewell service in the college chapel, Sunday morning. A large number of guests are expected.

The campaign for raising the \$200,000 necessary to secure the Rockefeller conditional gift of \$100,000 to be given to Elmira in the early fall, but is being delayed. President MacKenzie announced recently the policy of "watchful waiting until the financial atmosphere clears."

ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Brig.-Gen. H. L. Scott, detailed chief of staff.

1st Lt. J. G. Tyndall, 6 F. A., to recruiting on completion of course at school of fire for F. A., at Jefferson barracks, Mo., relieving 1st Lt. J. R. Starkey, 6 F. A., who will join regt. Orders of June 24, directing 2d Lt. C. M. McMurray, 30 Inf., to sail for Manila about Dec. 5, amended to go about Jan. 5.

Maj. J. J. Morrow, C. E., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 4, army service school for course.

1st Lt. S. B. Buckner, Jr., 9 Inf., to this city for duty, reporting to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds.

Lt. Col. D. W. Ketchum, C. A. C., from office chief of staff, to Ft. du Pont, Del., and command coast defenses of Delaware.

Capt. G. B. Rodney, 5 Cav., to Hot Springs, Ark., hospital.

Leaves: 1st Lt. P. H. Bagby, 15 Inf., 20 days' ext'n, and 2d Lt. C. M. McMurray, 30 Inf., 1 month and 6 days' ext'n.

Navy Orders

Commander T. D. Parker, retired, transferred to retired list from Nov. 12, 1914.

Lieut. Commander L. R. Sargent, detached aid to admiral of the navy; to the North Dakota.

Lieut. A. C. Wilhelm, detached works Washington Steel & Ordnance Company; to the Minnesota.

Lieut. L. H. Lacy, detached the Arkansas; wait orders.

Lieut. C. G. Davy, commissioned from July 1, 1914.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Preston, Flusser, Reid, at Annapolis. Drayton, at New York yard.

McDougal, McCall, Cassin, Cummings, at southern drill grounds.

Severn, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, at Porto Bello.

Maryland, at Mare island.

St. Louis, at San Francisco.

New Orleans, at Tiburon, Cal.

West Virginia, Mazatlan to La Paz.

Albany, Guaymas to La Paz.

Chattanooga, Salina Cruz to Acapulco.

Washington, now at Santo Domingo.

City, ordered to Philadelphia.

ANN ARBOR BOYS ARRANGE STATE Y. M. C. A. MEETING

City Homes Prepared to Take in 2500 Delegates Coming to Three-Day Conference From All Over Michigan

(Special to the Monitor)

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The city of Ann Arbor will entertain 2500 boys of the state of Michigan, Nov. 27-29, the occasion being the twelfth annual older boys' conference of the Young Men's Christian Association. Delegates chosen by the various high schools, Sunday schools, and "Y" organizations throughout the state will attend.

The 1913 conference was held at Saginaw, with more than 1100 young men in attendance. As was the case last year, the work in connection with the event is to be left almost entirely to the boys themselves. Numerous committees have been chosen from the Ann Arbor boys, and these groups have long been at work, each upon its own portion of the program. The visitors are lodged in private houses and meals are served them at the churches.

Among those prominent in the association work who have arranged to be present are: Fred B. Smith of New York, one of the leaders of the Men and Religion Forward movement; Edgar M. Robinson, head of boys' work for the international Y. M. C. A.; H. B. Hutchins, president of the University of Michigan; Eugene C. Foster, Detroit City Y. M. C. A. boys' secretary; Coach Upton of Grand Rapids high school; Arthur Rugh of New York and W. J. Hutchins of Oberlin, O.

The general sessions will be in Hill auditorium at the university, and Saturday there will be a general outdoor meeting, conference photograph and parade. The remainder of the afternoon will be given up to recreation and introduction to the city. A football game between the Upper and Lower Peninsula Champions will probably be arranged, to take place upon Ferry field. The program will resume at 7:30 p. m. with a general session in Hill auditorium, featured by motion pictures of former meets, music and speakers. The university buildings will in some cases be used for the accommodation of the visitors and the meetings of the conference.

The Y. M. C. A. development in Michigan is considered superior in the matter of systematization of work and of organization. A state secretary is maintained to supervise the association work, and through his efforts county organizations are formed. A number of the counties have their own summer camp, to which delegates are sent, and a part of the state secretary's duty is to make a round of the camps during the summer. The annual conference is also under his management.

WOMEN ASKED TO AID MRS. WILSON MEMORIAL PLAN

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—There is now a strong hope that a memorial to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson will be erected in the national capital, through the gifts of women in all parts of the country, thus making the memorial national in scope. The memorial will realize in the concrete Mrs. Wilson's ideal for the improvement of housing conditions.

After coming to Washington as the wife of the President, Mrs. Wilson labored unceasingly to create public opinion that would result in the removal of the alley tenements, and the erection in their stead of homes for working people. There was legislation during the recent session of Congress taking a first step in that direction, but much more remains to be done before the wish of Mrs. Wilson can be fully realized.

The proposed memorial is to take the form of homes for the working people to cover a whole city block, and to be known as "The Ellen Wilson Memorial Homes." Mrs. Wilson found that Washington has 278 objectionable alleys, in which live 10,000 people. She wanted these homes removed, and homes of a better grade substituted for them.

Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman of the District of Columbia section of the National Civic Federation, has issued an appeal to the women of the country which establishes the plan on a business basis. Mrs. Hopkins believes it will be possible to persuade the women's clubs of the United States to take an active interest in the memorial.

McCallum
Silk Hosiery

Sold at the Best Shops in Town

PLAN TO TEACH NEW YORK PUPILS ENGINEERING

Firms Express Willingness to Cooperate With Board in Widening Education System

Special to the Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—The board of education is arranging to put into operation a plan by which high school pupils are to be given an opportunity to obtain technical engineering knowledge and experience while attending school.

The plan is the outcome of conferences between Dean Hermann Schneider of the University of Cincinnati engineering school, who is advising the educational authorities here; John H. Haaren, associate superintendent of the board of education, and some of the engineering and manufacturing firms who have expressed willingness to cooperate with the city authorities.

As the plan is at present developed the high school students will work in pairs, one pupil attending school two weeks while the other is engaged in the factory or engineering shop. At the close of the two week period the pupils change places. No break is to be permitted in the continuity of the work.

A number of employers have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the board in carrying out the plan. A course of study is being drafted, and it is believed the plan will be in working order within the next 30 days.

JAPANESE HOLD MUCH FARMLAND IN CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Japanese holdings in California land, 1½ years after the passage of the state's alien land law, which excited diplomats of two nations, are set forth in a report made Thursday by the statistician of the state board of agriculture.

The Japanese own 331 farms in the state, comprising 12,726 acres and valued at \$609,000. Leaseholds, which are permitted under the law, amount to 17,590 acres.

The Japanese also own 218 town lots valued at \$235,675; they have 2548 places of business with over \$4,000,000 of capital invested in them, and on this capital do business amounting to \$10,000,000 yearly. They pay nearly \$1,000,000 a year rent for business places.

EMPEROR HONORS AMERICAN WOMAN

WASHINGTON—Official announcement of the award of the Grand Cross of the Order of Elizabeth by Emperor Francis Joseph to Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, wife of the American ambassador at Vienna, was cabled Thursday to the Austro-Hungarian embassy here. Mrs. Penfield has been indefatigable in work among the soldiers of the dual monarchy.

WASHINGTON IS EAGER TO HEAR HERRICK STORY

American Ambassador to France Expected to Bring Home With Him Many Interesting Details Concerning Situation Abroad

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Administration officials are waiting expectantly to hear the story of Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France, after he resigns his post on Nov. 28, turns over the office to his successor, William G. Sharp, and sails for the United States. The embassy at Paris has been so busy attending to matters incident to the European war that little attention has been given to letter writing and only the most important matters have been communicated to Washington.

Appreciating the additional burden that devolved upon the American ambassadors in the belligerent countries, diplomatic work of most of the other nations having been turned over to the American ambassadors, the state department relaxed its normal requirements of detailed reports and permitted the ambassadors at Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Petrograd to spend the least possible time writing the home office.

"We are expecting to hear a very interesting narrative from Mr. Herrick," said a high official at the state department, "and similar interesting reports from our ambassadors at the other European capitals after the situation clears a little so they have more time to tell us about it. They have been so busy that we have not required the customary diplomatic reports from them during this crisis, and the information as to conditions and events that has reached us is meager."

"Besides the routine of the embassies they have had to handle the American refugee work and attend also to the work of several embassies other than the American, which of course in each case is much heavier than normal. It is safe to say that our ambassador in each of the large European capitals is doing five men's work."

Mr. Herrick probably will relate in detail all the incidents leading up to hostilities, many of which have reached the world only vaguely, the events of the days when a German occupation of Paris seemed probable, the care of American refugees and their transportation to the United States, and numerous other sidelights on the war that have never become public. He is expected to report here early in December.

PROGRESSIVE QUILTS PARTY
CLEVELAND, O.—J. J. Sullivan, Progressive national committeeman from Ohio, has announced his resignation from the committee and his return to the Republican party.

Filene's

Have You a favorite Corset?

We can give you that corset at the lowest price, plus a superior scientific corset-fitting service which cannot be had elsewhere at any price.

Here is the list of Corsets to be had in our Corset Shop. Those in italics are exclusive with us:

Vinette	Lily of France	C-B
Filette	La Vida	American Lady
Sylphette	Redfern	R & G
The Grace	Bon Ton	Thompson
The Modart	Lyra	Royal Worcester
La Walohn	Nemo	La Grecque
Artist Model	La Resist	Berthe May
Filene Special	Warner	W. B.
Bien Jolie Treco	P. N.	H. & W. Waists
		Ferris Waists

More than 300 corset models here—each model designed for a specific type of figure.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Third Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

ST. LOUIS CLUB GAINED SCHOOL SOCIAL CENTERS

Efforts of Members of Wednesday Club Induced Board to Allow Use of Buildings in Districts Where Aliens Live

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Three years ago the Wednesday Club, realizing that the time had come to stir public opinion in the direction of social centers in the public schools, succeeded through its civic committee in persuading the school board to allow it the use of one or more rooms in three school buildings for social center purposes one evening each week.

One of the three schools selected was the Patrick Henry school, on Tenth and O'Fallon streets, in the heart of the most congested district, where the aliens most recently arrived from Europe congregated, a district which by some one has been called the "melting pot" of St. Louis. The second school was the Franklin school, on Fifteenth and Morgan streets, situated in a district which to many Russian Jews means the first step on the rungs of the ladder of progress. Among the pupils of the Franklin school are representatives of all European races, either in the first, second, third, even fourth generation.

The third school selected represents the very antithesis of the other two as to neighborhood, in that the inhabitants, mostly German, belong for the most part to the artisan class. They are substantial, law-abiding citizens. Many own their homes and have some little property besides. These people may have come to America one, two, even three generations ago, but as far as a broader, more comprehensive grasp of the meaning of life outside of their own small sphere is concerned, they might as well still be in the native villages of the fatherland. It may be described as a peculiarly interesting phenomenon of provincialism, at its best making for neighborhood conditions which do not spell progress. At this school it was possible to offer programs, the prime purpose of which was to instruct. These evenings were a great success. The school has a well organized patrons' alliance which, with the principal's assistance, during the second and third years of the experiment practically took charge of the work.

An effort was made to differentiate the character of the entertainments in order to meet the needs of the individual audiences. The one aim in common for all the schools was that the entertainments or more serious offerings should always be the best of their kind. Volunteer service often was used, and thus a large number of people in the community became interested in the work. Concerts, lectures, evenings of folk dancing, plays, were among the variety of entertainments offered. Stereoscopic lectures of travel were popular. These, interspersed with music, seemed to have a quieting effect upon the most unruly audience.

During the second year four schools were kept open by the club, and last year the expanded work in six schools included one for negro children. Beginning with this autumn the work is in the hands of the Civic League, to whom it more naturally belongs. It is hoped that ultimately the city will assume this responsibility also.

The object of the Wednesday Club, as quoted from its articles of incorporation, is "to create and maintain an organized center of thought and action among the women of St. Louis, and to aid in the promotion of their mutual interests, in the advancement of science, education, philanthropy, literature and art, and to provide a place of meeting for the comfort and convenience of its members." In order to carry out its purposes the club, which is limited to 500 members, is divided into sections and committees for special work. They are the art, current topics, education, history and literature, poetry, science and social economics sections and the civics committee. The aim is to maintain a proper balance between the artistic and literary work on the one hand, and the practical on the other.

It was through the Wednesday Club that the under-age free kindergarten neighborhood association, one of the oldest social settlements of St. Louis, the juvenile court and the Woman's Organization for Smoke Abatement were established. The vacation playground movement, at a time when the movement was still in its infancy everywhere in the United States, was started, developed and fostered by the Wednesday Club. The members gave of their time, energy and means, first to develop one playground. Later, as the demand grew, other playgrounds were started. Thus the community learned to realize that playgrounds were a civic need. Then the recreation commission of St. Louis took them over.

WHAT WOMEN'S CLUBS ARE DOING IN STATE OF KANSAS

KANSAS, Kan.—What is considered the principal and most effective work of the club women of Kansas, has been done along the line of school activities. When many villages and some cities in this part of Kansas were not giving much attention to such subjects as school libraries, school decorations, lectures on art, manual and domestic training and beautifying school grounds, the club women here were among the first to take up work along these lines.

When one looks back over the last 10 years, it is to be observed, also, that it is due to the woman's club that a woman was put on the school board and

EDITORIAL VIEWS

The Export Boom

TACOMA TRIBUNE—Our foreign trade continues to roll up. The federal commerce department reports that during the month of October we exported \$200,000,000 worth of goods. If that rate were maintained for 12 months we should record a volume of exports greater by nearly \$200,000,000 than any ever attained up to the fiscal year of 1913, and within \$60,000,000 of that record year. It is in the balance of trade, however, that the October figures are especially significant. Our exports exceed our imports by \$60,000,000. And if that record were maintained for 12 months, we should have a year's trade balance against the world of \$720,000,000, which is \$78,000,000 more than our great balance of 1913. It does not seem unreasonable to expect such good fortune. . . . Indications are that the present month will show still further improvement. That means better factories, more work, easier credit, better times.

Church Gives Women Vote

WASHINGTON HERALD—The annual convention of the Episcopal Church of the diocese of New York, granted women the right to attend parish meetings and vote on parochial questions. Most of the work of the churches is done by the women and, whatever may be said for or against their having a voice in making the laws of the church, there will scarcely be two opinions as to the justice of the action taken in the diocese of New York regarding parochial meetings.

Great Drain of Horses

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The war department is entirely justified in its alarm over the rapid inroads on the supply of horses and mules in the United States which are being made by the warring governments of Europe. Agents of France, Russia, England, and in fact practically all of the belligerents are in this country buying up animals suitable for cavalry and other war uses, and in comparatively short time the choicest of these will have gone abroad. This may mean a thriving business for traders, but further exportations should be prohibited if, as the war department fears, not enough sound horses and mules will be left for the use of our own army. The government must protect the supply of these animals for the army at all costs.

Not Rich Man's Game

BALTIMORE NEWS—Senator Smith's report of campaign expenses further refutes the idea that the direct plan of nominations, taken in connection with its companion measure, the corrupt practices act, makes of politics entirely a rich man's game. This report, filed with the secretary of the Senate, in Washington, places the senator's expenditure at \$1975. Since when, pray, has a United States senator been chosen in Maryland with so small an outlay of cash? It may be urged that the relatively small disbursement is due solely to the federal statute limiting a senator's election expenses to \$5000. But direct primary laws and corrupt practices acts everywhere march hand-in-hand. Both came in response to public demand, and thus far the public has no reason to mistrust its judgment as to what they can be made to accomplish.

A Pitiful Misconception

DETROIT FREE PRESS—There is something half humorous, half pitiful, in the movement among Boston negroes to secure the exclusion from the schools of their city of such songs as Stephen C. Foster's "Old Kentucky Home." The colored folk think the singing of these compositions an insult to their race, whereas they really constitute one of a very few contributions to American cultural development inspired by the African. In making their protest the Boston negroes show a total misunderstanding both of the spirit in which Mr. Foster wrote, and of the place his compositions occupy in the public thought. This song is among the most beautiful melodies that have been born on North American soil. They have set a standard for folk song long which, be it said with shame, modern writers of songs for the people have quite failed to maintain. The Stephen Foster melodies are a thing apart in the literature of American music. They are a distinct tribute to the race whose representatives are now condemning them.

Ohio Propagating Game

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The old notion that the state's supply of fish and game is so great that it could not be completely destroyed is contrary to experience and good sense. . . . Sport, real or fancied, has been exalted above the common welfare. Little thought has been given to the future. Happily, Ohio is now engaged in propagating some of the more useful species threatened with annihilation, and, with a reasonable restraint, the day of complete extermination ought to be postponed indefinitely.

NEW YORK REPORTS BUMPER CROP WITH HIGH PRICES

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Farmers of New York state this year have harvested some of the most bountiful crops ever produced, and, with the exception of apples and potatoes, are receiving much higher prices for them than they received a year ago, according to the November crop report issued by the federal department of agriculture, says the Express. Eight of the principal products of the state represented in dollars and cents more than \$90,000,000. These include:

Corn	18,964,000
Wheat	8,300,000
Oats	18,964,000
Barley	1,491,000
Rye	2,000,040
Buckwheat	5,010,000
Potatoes	12,570,000
Apples	22,816,000

Although New York is not considered a corn state, her farmers this year raised 21,800,000 bushels, for which they received about 87 cents a bushel. The total production of the United States was 2,710,000,000 bushels, and the average price was 69.7. Facilities for marketing and nearness to consuming centers gave the New York farmers an advantage in this crop. The total crop in the state was nearly 7,000,000 bushels greater than that of a year ago.

Wheat was also a paying crop this year. The crop was 1,300,000 bushels greater than that of a year ago and the price on Nov. 1, \$1.04, was 11 cents higher than the average price for 1913. The wheat production in all states was \$91,950,000 bushels and the price on

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Nov. 1 was 96.2 cents. New York farmers again receiving a much higher price than the average.

The total production of oats was less in the state this year than last, the figures being 42,742,000 bushels in 1913 and 37,737,000 bushels this year. But the price of this grain is proportionately higher, 45 cents a bushel last year and 50 cents this year.

More than twice as many potatoes were grown this year as in 1913, and the price on Nov. 1, 43 cents a bushel, is 33 cents under the price paid in 1913. Of the total production in the United States of 406,000,000 bushels this year, New York state gave 53,000,000 bushels.

Hay is an average crop at 5,584,000 tons, for which the farmers were receiving on Nov. 1 \$14 a ton, 60 cents a ton under last year's figures at the same time of year.

Apples show a tremendous gain. The total for this year is 49,000,000 bushels, compared with 19,300,000 bushels in 1913. Last year's price on Nov. 1 was 86 cents a bushel, while this year's is given at 46 cents.

VOTE BONDS FOR BRIDGE
DES MOINES, Ia.—At the last election the voters of Clay county voted bonds to the amount of \$42,000 for a cement bridge across the Little Sioux river at the south end of Main street in Spencer, says a Spencer special to the Register and Leader.

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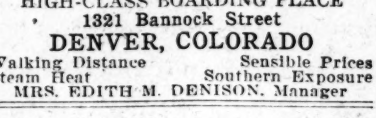
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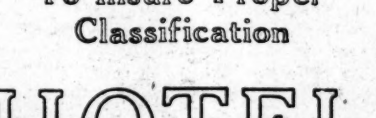
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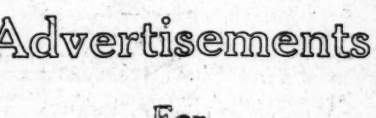
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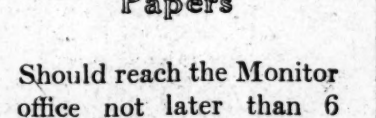
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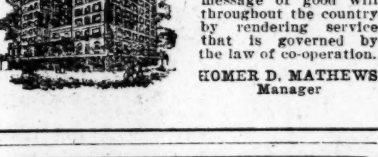
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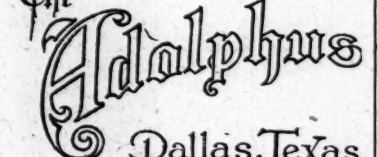
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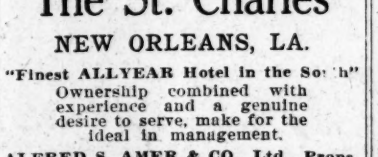
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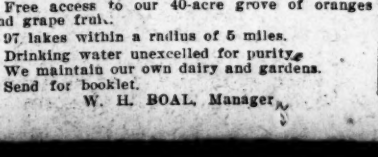
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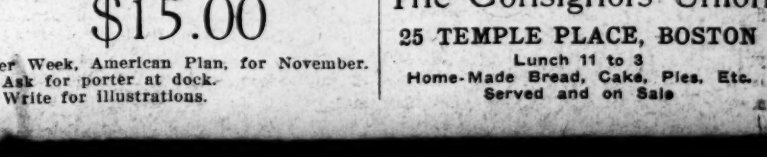
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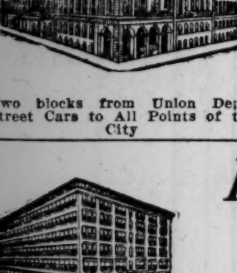
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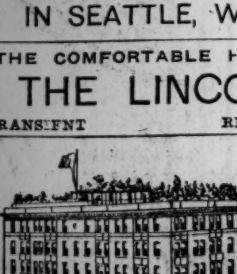
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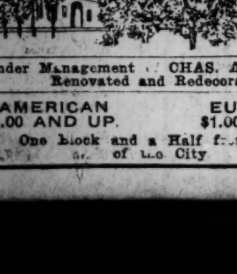
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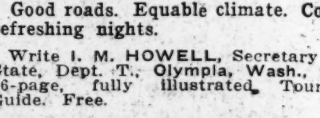


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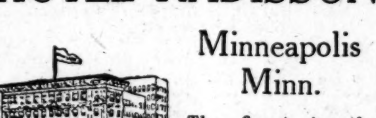


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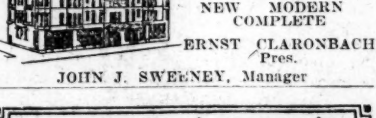
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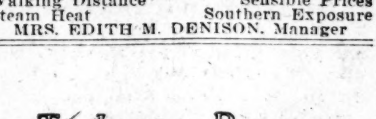
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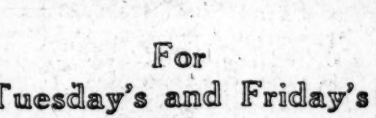
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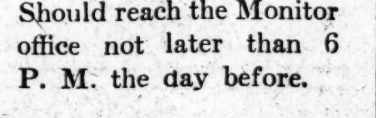
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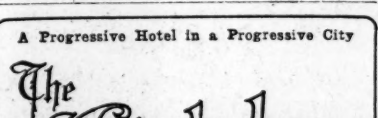
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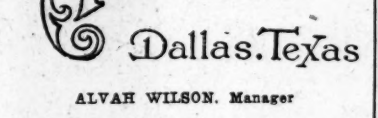
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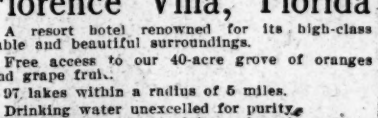
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CANTABRIGIA CLUB HEARS A TALK ON READING PUBLIC

McGregor Jenkins addresses the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge this afternoon on "The Reading Public." The meeting is in charge of the literary department of which Mrs. Joseph J. Bedlow is chairman. Miss Florence Fisher sings several selections, accompanied by Miss Marjorie Stevens.

Miss Wiggins, of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, addressed the meeting held under the auspices of the home economics department on Wednesday, speaking on "The Ethics of Shopping."

C. F. Gettany of the state bureau of statistics explained to the members of the club on Tuesday the methods pursued in taking the census, illustrating his talk with charts. Following his address Mr. Gettany said that he felt that a great good would be accomplished if the clubs of the state, both men's and women's, were to invite public officials to explain the workings of their departments.

Beginning Dec. 6 and continuing till February a course of five operative talks will be given by Havrah Hubbard.

TAXES PAID PROMPTLY
BEVERLY, Mass.—It is shown by the report of Tax Collector Andrew S. Edwards that since Oct. 5, when the first of the tax bills were sent out, \$27,650.00 has been collected, nearly two thirds of the total levy of the year.

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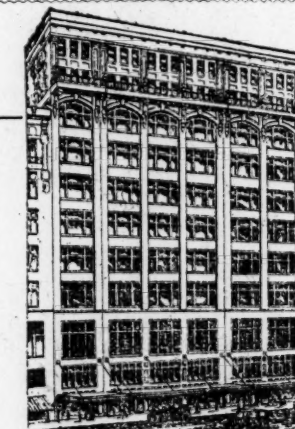
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Detroit's best Baby store

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MRS. BROWN
17 Grand River Avenue East 2nd Floor

VERY SPECIAL BOUDOIR CAPS
Made of washable satin and lace, Net Frill and Rose Buds.
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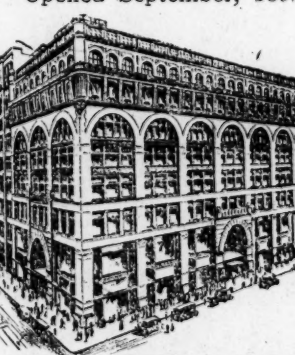
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Gratiot Ave. & Farmer St. Store
Opened September, 1892



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MR. RUDOLPH
210-211 Washington Arcade
Quality in Hair Goods, and reliable and Artistic Hair Dressing; Manicuring. Phone Main 4218

FURS
and Women's Ready-to-Wear Outer Apparel
Exclusive Styles; High Quality; Reasonable Prices.
THE ROLLINS CO.
259 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

M. M. and Spencer Corset Shop
Hannon-Mills Bldg.—M. M. is fitted by our method and then finished. SPENCER is strictly custom made. Both are fully guaranteed by the manufacturer. O'HARE & LUTHELL, 125 Farmer St., Cadillac 5500.

MRS. J. MILTON SHARP, children's dressmaker. Sailor suits, party dresses and muslin underwear a specialty. Sketches and samples sent for out of town orders. Room 206, Fisher Arcade.

WILSON MILLINERY IMPORTERS
204 Washington Arcade, Main 6235.
MILLINERY—THE EDDY-FROST CO.
Lingerie, Neckwear and Hosiery. Dressmaking. 984 Woodward ave.

HAIR DRESSES
HARPER METHOD—Shampooing, Manicuring and cooking. 15th Street 11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., except Sundays. 3d floor Valpey buildings, 213 Woodward ave.

LADIES TAILORS
LADIES' TAILOR
Tailor-Made Suits from \$40 up. JACOBSON, 209 Washington Arcade.

DRESSMAKERS
LADIES' TAILOR
CHARLES A. VITALE,
306 Scherer Bldg., 23-29 Grand River East

DRESSMAKING—MRS. MAY I. HARDING, 90 Warren Ave. East, cor. John R. Cadillac 5388 E.

TABLE SUPPLIES
O. G. BURLAGE
Former head of J. L. Hudson Co. Grocery QUALITY SPECIALTY SHOP
29 Broadway, Market

CONFECTIONERY
"Mac Diarmid's" for Christmas
Make your gift list longer and remind of your gift MacDiarmid's famous Colonial Candies. Send for postpaid a miniature every week. New cooked the day sent. 50c the pound. Parcel post extra. THE MAC DIARMID'S, 32-34 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
BANKWELL JOHN'S, 171 Griswold at "Bench Made Clothes," ready to slip on. Hats and Gloves.

DETROIT
Merchants desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with local representative, F. L. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

WHERE TO MARKET

ISAAC LOCKE CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN FAMILY ORDERS

SHATTUCK & JONES

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc., POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable, in ONE PECK CARTONS WHICH EXCLUDE THE LIGHT. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Car, the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. 25 to 28 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Holiday Poultry

JONES DAIRY FARM PRODUCTS

We are selling to a constantly growing list of discriminating shoppers on account of the unvarying fine quality of our goods.

S. BUXBAUM & CO.
PROVISIONS—GROCERIES
284 Harvard St., Brookline
Phone Brook. 2400-5050

FOR 90 YEARS we have distributed the choicest
BUTTER AND EGGS
to the finest family trade.
H. A. HOVEY & CO.
32 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston
Tel. Richmond 630. E. A. Harris, Prop.

ANTIQUES

A COLLECTION worth nearly \$40,000 consisting of antique Dutch furniture nearly 300 years old; antique Chinese porcelain, including a very rare collection of King's blue, Japanese brass, silver-works, etc., is to be sold as a whole or in part. Address MRS. A. FRANKS, Kensington, W. 11, 2 Museum, Batavia, Java, Dutch Neth., Indies.

TABLE SUPPLIES

ENGLISH WALNUT MEATS 40c per lb.; whole meats, 30c, by parcel post. H. E. CRANE, 1035 E. 4th St., Santa Ana, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE SUPPLIES

The "Scattergood"
HOLDERS FOR
PASTE MUCILAGE
PASTILAGE LIQUID GLUE
INK

Model "A" 2 oz. Capacity Model "B" 4 oz. Capacity
Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use. Trade Mark—without effort. Flows in Glass on or anywhere. The Bottom.

H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.
Printers, Manufacturing Stationers
1722-28 W. Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
MEN'S SPECIALTIES
SIDNEY WEST
14th and G STREETS
See our large variety of OVERCOATS. SOLE AGENTS
DUNLAP HATS, STEIN-BOCH CLOTHES

ICE CREAM
Fussell's Ice Cream
Made with pure, rich, Pasteurized Cream. Phone North 192 and have it for dinner.
FACTORY 1324 14TH ST., N. W.
T. A. Wickersham, Pres.

ENGRAVING AND STATIONERY
COPENHAVER
Society Engravers and Stationers
1521 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
Telephone North 476

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
ANGELUS PLAYERS, KNABE PIANOS and Victrolas; Victor records and player music; factory prices and easy terms. W. F. FREDERICK PIANO CO., 412 9th St.

AUTOMOBILES
JEFFERY and Maxwell cars; phone N 4434 for demonstration. Sales and service by H. B. LEARY, Jr., 1521 14th St., N. W.

GARAGES
Special Attention Paid to Tourists
THE GISH GARAGE
17th and U Sts., Washington, D. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
PAINTING AND DECORATING
G. H. MARKWARD
2210 14th St., N. W. Phone N 2210

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Merchants desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt attention by addressing the local representative, F. L. MORRIS, 1623 R St. N. W., Tel. Main 4598.

DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVELTIES
SOUVENIR COTTON NOVELTIES
BUY A BALE—On receipt of 15 cents in stamps will mail you postpaid a miniature cotton bale, or an original ball of cotton to be sent to plant in pot. THORNTON & BRACEY, 1520 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

CHICAGO
FOR SALE
FOR SALE—7-room bungalow; good location; good train; \$1500, terms real. C. E. WATERMAN, 1250 Paxton Ave., Chicago.

CHICAGO
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. YEAZLEY, 750 Peoples Gas Building.

Charles W. Sharp

CLEANLINESS QUALITY AND VALUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS, POULTRY, PROVISIONS, FANCY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND

SHOES

SHOES

CHISHOLM'S

WALK-OVER

EUCLID BOOT

SHOPS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

CLEVELAND, OHIO

FURNITURE

FURNITURE

FOR

FOR

Furniture and

Floor Coverings

of Quality visit the

Big East End Store.

PRICES LOW

PRICES LOW

The Geo. D. Koch & Son

The Geo. D. Koch & Son

EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105th ST.

EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105th ST.

TAILORS

TAILORS

The Reitz Tailoring Co.

The Reitz Tailoring Co.

Tailors of Fashion

Tailors of Fashion

MATH. REITZ, Pres.
WALTER S. RAEDER, Sec'y

MATH. REITZ, Pres.
WALTER S. RAEDER, Sec'y

2995 West 25th St., Cleveland, O.

2995 West 25th St., Cleveland, O.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CLOTHING

CLOTHING

Furnishings and Hats

Furnishings and Hats

Rawlings, Agnew & Lang

Rawlings, Agnew & Lang

507-509 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, O.

507-509 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FOR FIT FASHION AND FINISH try the MME. LEX LOE. We have a number of models built especially for the stout woman. We also have many other lines of popular priced CORSETS. We cordially invite you to call on us at the STYLE SHOPPE, 148 Old Arcade. Bell phone Main 6138.

FOR FIT FASHION AND FINISH try the MME. LEX LOE. We have a number of models built especially for the stout woman. We also have many other lines of popular priced CORSETS. We cordially invite you to call on us at the STYLE SHOPPE, 148 Old Arcade. Bell phone Main 6138.

GROCERS

GROCERS

The H. KLAUSERMEYER CO.

The H. KLAUSERMEYER CO.

QUALITY GROCERS

QUALITY GROCERS

THREE STORES
EUCLID STORE—5513 Euclid Avenue
Telephones: East 3232, Princeton 2526-W
HUGHES STORE—5513 Euclid Avenue
Telephones: Doan 3180, Princeton 1683-W
WINDERMERE STORE—13546 Euclid Ave.
Telephones: Eddy 3284, Crest 1790

THREE STORES
EUCLID STORE—5513 Euclid Avenue
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Telephones: Doan 3180, Princeton 1683-W
WINDERMERE STORE—13546 Euclid Ave.
Telephones: Eddy 3284, Crest 1790

DAIRY PRODUCTS

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The West Jefferson Creamery Co.'s
FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER
NEUFCHATEL AND DUTCH CHEESE

The West Jefferson Creamery Co.'s
FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER
NEUFCHATEL AND DUTCH CHEESE

Save the Butter Coupons for Dishes.
Products of Quality at your Grocer's, or 1876 East Sixth St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Save the Butter Coupons for Dishes.
Products of Quality at your Grocer's, or 1876 East Sixth St., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Victoria Restaurant

Victoria Restaurant

For Ladies and Gentlemen
40 EUCLID ARCADE, CLEVELAND, O.
Home-Made Pastry Our Specialty
N. M. MAYDOLE

For Ladies and Gentlemen
40 EUCLID ARCADE, CLEVELAND, O.
Home-Made Pastry Our Specialty
N. M. MAYDOLE

CHICAGO OPENS TRADE BUREAU TO NINE STATES

Association of Commerce Willing
to Lend Its Organization for
Development of Business With
South American Neighbors

Special to the Monitor
from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—In making renewed efforts to gain South American trade for its members, the Chicago Association of Commerce has thrown open the advantages of its South American trade bureau to manufacturers of nine surrounding states. The privilege of becoming members of the association's energetic foreign trade division is extended to manufacturers in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

The service the association is able to give through its bureau in South America consists of obtaining for members reliable representatives in other countries and in furnishing information concerning shipping, customs regulations, licenses, etc. If manufacturers are already engaged in trade the South American agent of the association and the data he has compiled are at the disposal of the applicant. If they are untried in the field this agent will help them break in.

To Aid Government

After the first of the year the association will be able to work hand in hand with the department of commerce of the United States government, for at that time the foreign trade bureau will be placed in the hands of H. H. Garver, who is now in charge of the Chicago office of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Mr. Garver has been appointed for two years as foreign trade commissioner of the Chicago association, the first man to hold the newly established position. It will be his duty to promote the sale of Chicago products in every part of the world, not limiting them to South America. Mr. Garver will have very facility for the development of his work at his offices in the association headquarters.

H. P. Belt in Charge

Horatio P. Belt of Missouri, who has spent 17 years in South America, will be placed in charge of the Buenos Aires headquarters. He will be assisted by Miss M. O. Carpenter, secretary of the office for the last four years, who has been reengaged. The work of the South American representative will be extended beyond its scope in the past. He will travel at least 200 days each year, in this time covering at least twice Argentina and contiguous territory, including such cities as Bahia Blanca, Rosario, Cordoba, Mendoza, La Plata, and Montevideo. At least once a year he will travel as far north as Pernambuco and will penetrate the interior of Uruguay and Paraguay as far as Concepcion.

TELEPHONE TAX RULES ARE STATED

WASHINGTON—Instructions were issued Thursday by the internal revenue bureau, designed to facilitate collection of the revenue tax on telephone and telegraph messages. The companies are instructed to make one report and one return as a whole in the district in which its central office is located. They will be allowed to make their returns for a fiscal month and additions may be made for errors in a previous month. Messages originating in automatic telephone stations are subject to the tax—one cent on a message for each charge is made of 15 cents or more—and the companies are left to design their own methods of collection in such cases.

RATE CHANGED IN BAGGAGE EXCESS

WASHINGTON—Excess baggage rates were held by the interstate commerce commission Thursday to be not unreasonable. Charges, however, for baggage of excess value were held to be excessive and a rate was established by the commission at 10 cents for each \$100 or fraction thereof above the agreed-upon maximum value. The minimum charge for increased valuation will be 10 cents. The case, which was brought to the commission originally by the national baggage committee, representing many commercial organizations and traveling men, was directed against practically all railroad lines.

EXPORTATION OF POWER

TORONTO, Ont.—Statistics of the large exportation of power from Canada to the United States have been issued by the government. They show that 118,207,990 "horse-power years" were exported, or more than the amount of power produced for use in Canada, 117,955,222 horse-power years, by the exporting companies, says the Mail and Empire.

THIS Free "Help Wanted"
and "Situations Wanted"
department of The Christian
Science Monitor aims to
bring together those needing
employees and those seeking
work. As references are re-
quired as to the good character
and satisfactory ability of each
advertiser, it is hoped that those
looking for employment, or for
workers, will find this depart-
ment useful. Any unsatisfactory
experience should be reported to
the Advertising Manager, The
Christian Science Monitor, Bos-
ton, Mass., U. S. A.

ADVERTISERS NOT WISHING TO USE THIS DEPARTMENT MAY HAVE ACCEPTABLE ADVERTISEMENTS PUBLISHED ON THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAGES AT THE RATES PRINTED AT THE HEAD OF SUCH PAGES

THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are:

SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon and one letter of reference as to good character (to be kept in our files), and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.

HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written or other evidence of good character.

In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

Name of advertiser.....
Street....., City.....
State....., Country.....

The attached written reference as to good character is by....., Street....., City....., State.....

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

PAINTER WANTED. Twenty-five first-class men for ship work. **FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CORP.**, Quincy, Mass. 24
WANTED. A married couple; one for cook; one for housework. To go to Newton; wages \$30 monthly; colored people preferred. **MRS. ROBERT K. JAMES**, 24 Main st., Reading Mass. 23
WANTED. Married couple to take small farm and board owners, four adults; furnished house, place suitable for family; references required. **Address W. F. PAUL**, 24 So. Main st., Reading Mass. 23

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. Good plain cook; country; good manager; state age; good home. Apply to **MRS. H. P. BURKLEIGH**, Canaan, N. H. 21
WANTED. Girl about 16, to help take care of two small children and assist in light housework. Address, staling wages expected. **MRS. E. P. LACKY**, 32 Tufts st., Cambridgeport, Mass. 21

WANTED. Young lady assistant in dentist's office; must live at home and come well recommended. **DR. L. E. BREWSTER**, Room 808, 120 Boylston st., Boston. 20

WANTED. Housemaid for private family in country. Address **MRS. G. J. ASHLEY**, Vineyard Haven, Mass. 24

WANTED. In family of two, strong, capable American woman not over 35, capable of general housework; must be experienced, heated apartment, janitor service. **MRS. L. G. ABBOTT**, 19 Fenno st., Roxbury, Mass. 24

WANTED. Capable young woman for general housework in refined family of one; attractive and permanent home; small child. **Address** **MRS. A. E. SCOTT**, 57 Elm st., Rockville, Conn. 24

WANTED. Neat, capable girl for general housework in apartment; must be good cook; sleep home nights. **MRS. J. M. TIBBOUT**, 545 W. 148th st., New York. 25

WANTED. Maid to get breakfast and dinner and do all work in small apartment; good home nights. Apply with references. **MRS. C. P. LILSBURY**, 10 Cambridgeport, Boston. 25

YOUNG GIRL for general housework in apartment; 2 in family; references required; home nights. **A. W. LINCOLN**, 220 Lawson st., Brookline. 23

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMBITIOUS AMERICAN, 22, best of references, high school graduate, office experience; willing to work. **H. B. LARABEE**, 107 Sycamore st., Waverley, Mass. 21

ATTENDANT. Male, well recommended; good all-round man; married; married; very willing, and ready to go anywhere any distance. **JOSEPH J. MERCIER**, 149 Cambridgeport, Worcester, Mass. 25

BUTLER, porter, houseman or general man. **SOLOMON BRINCKLEY**, 5 Bank st., Boston. 20

AMERICAN BRANCH BELGIAN RELIEF OFFICE IS OPENED

New York Headquarters Hires Dock Space for Shipping All Provisions to Commission

NEW YORK—The American commission for relief in Belgium which was formed in London by United States Ambassador Walter Hines Page soon after its need became apparent has opened offices and hired dock space in New York. The commission announced Thursday that it is ready to ship provisions in any quantity straight through to Belgium.

This commission, attending strictly to the transportation end of Belgium relief work, has the funds to handle all the shipments which America can raise this winter, and it has made all diplomatic arrangements to have the food sent through expeditiously and without interference. Already 17,000 tons of food have been sent across the water and dispatched with the help of the German military authorities; 30,000 tons are now afloat, and the commission announced 40,000 tons more are in sight.

Lindon W. Bates, American vice-chairman of the commission, said: "In spite of the effort of the Belgian relief funds, the Rockefeller Foundation, and many other organizations at work in the West, Belgium cannot be fed at this pace. American members of the commission declare we must send at least 500,000 tons of food this winter."

The American Red Cross Society announced through the local branch that the total subscriptions to its general fund, from all sources, is now \$850,000. Nearly half was raised by the New York state branch, of which Jacob S. Schiff is treasurer.

COMMANDER IS GIVEN HONORS

MALDEN, Mass.—Honors came to Grand Commander Walter F. Medling last night in five different directions, all of which centered about a reception to him from his home commandery, Beausant, of this city. It not only gave him a welcome in the Knights Templars Asylum, but a costly gift of a sword as well.

EXPORTATION OF POWER

TORONTO, Ont.—Statistics of the large exportation of power from Canada to the United States have been issued by the government. They show that 118,207,990 "horse-power years" were exported, or more than the amount of power produced for use in Canada, 117,955,222 horse-power years, by the exporting companies, says the Mail and Empire.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARETAKER. Married couple would like a position on a gentleman's place; man has chauffeur's license; wife is an excellent housekeeper; references best. **E. BURR**, 216 Huntington av., Boston. 20

CARETAKER on gentleman's estate or good landlord; by young Scotch couple (no children); man mechanic, wife light housework; go anywhere. Address **D. MACLELLAN**, 108 Huntington st., Boston. 21

CHAUFFEUR. Young colored man would like work in private family or on truck; best references; good thoroughly experienced. **SAUNDERS**, 555 Shawmut av., Boston; phone B. 7841-M. 19

CHAUFFEUR, single, temperate, reliable, long experience, good references, will drive any make of car, or light truck; moderate salary. **WM. N. DEADY**, 46 Cortes st., Boston. 21

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; wife (Swedish) first-class cook; man 11 years experience driving and repairing; excellent references. **W. W. WARREN**, 10 Huntington av., Boston; tel. B. 2182. 21

CHEF, first class, wants position in hotel, club or institution; economical, temperate, steady and agreeable; references. **J. W. HAYNES**, 119 Brookline av., Boston. 20

COACHMAN, houseman, thoroughly experienced; best of references; wants situation anywhere; will take work as night watchman. **J. H. HARRIS**, 88 Boylston st., Brookline, Mass. 19

DISH WASHER or kitchen man for restaurant or hotel; satisfactory references; also as dishwasher. **GEO. K. RANDALL**, U. S. M. C. A., Huntington av., Boston. 25

DIPL. MAN, 28, married, 8 years varied experience; mechanical designs, heating and ventilating, structural steel work, machine shop; 9 years experience; go anywhere; do anything. **R. P. LAMBERT**, 184 W. Canton st., Boston. 23

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, freight or passenger; two years experience; would like work immediately. **WALTER S. BONE**, Suite 8, 33 Belvidere st., Boston. 24

FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST for hotel, factory, machine shop; 9 years experience in steam and mechanical engineering; can erect and repair; first-class references. **C. ATKINSON**, 185 Beech st., West Roxbury, Mass. 23

GENERAL MAN, gardener, German, middle-aged, single, understands first-class stable work, driving, furnace, wants position. **CARL OPPERMAN**, Box 118, East Boston. 25

GENERAL WORK about the house wanted by man of good habits. **LOUIS A. HILL**, 79 Montross st., Boston. 21

JANITOR (colored), intelligent, experienced; engineer's license; own cupboards; expert of collecting rents; very best references. **C. W. WILLIAMS**, 30 Newcomb st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

MAN, well equipped, familiar with all trades and general construction work, wants position as master-mechanic or care of property. **C. W. CARD**, 13 Tufts st., Malden, Mass. 25

PLASTER, 15 years' experience in ornate and modern, non-union, would like position whole or part time; best of references. **N. H. WILLIAMS**, 202 W. Columbus st., Boston. Phone B. 2062-W. 25

PORTER, JANITOR or general man for housecleaning, etc.; references. **WM. F. HAWKINS**, Suite 2, 16 Northfield st., Boston. 24

SHIPPER-TRAFFIC MAN—Gentleman, several years' experience; proficient in all branches foreign and domestic service; good manager; honest, strong, alert, temperate; references. **ARTHUR W. ALD**, 40 Irving st., Melrose, Mass. 25

WANTED. Position by man with 20 years' experience from one place as paper hanger, house painter for business; energetic and willing to work. **C. B. BRADSHAW**, 85 High st., Malden, Mass. 21

belt, and in turn handed to the grand commander a bouquet from the Elect of Seven, a Lowell social club.

An exhibition drill was given by the guard under the direction of Adjutant Sherburne, then an adjournment was taken for a banquet, at which the singing was led by Past Commander Chase.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ELECTION IS HELD

Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge has been elected president of the Law Enforcement Association of Cambridge to succeed the Rev. William M. Macnair, who declined to stand for reelection. Mr. Macnair, however, will continue as a member of the executive committee of the association.

The officers elected were: Hollis R. Bailey, president; C. Henry Poor, Jr., secretary; Dr. Arthur L. Miles, treasurer; and Charles L. Baker, H. S. Browne, F. Stanley Howe, the Rev. William M. Macnair, W. J. Sanger, E. A. Whitman and the Rev. F. A. Palmquist, executive committee.

MOTION PICTURES AS EDUCATORS

Education of boys by means of motion pictures is a method to be explained to the school teachers of Boston by Milton Fairchild, collaborator of the United States bureau of education, in a short time. Meanwhile practical proof of the good effects of motion pictures upon boys is to be sought on Rainsford island, where a motion picture machine has been installed by a Boston concern.

Mr. Fairchild believes that his system of teaching by the use of motion pictures has the advantage of being a form of instruction that will produce a lasting impression.

DORCHESTER LODGE VISITED

Worshipful Master Wiley's greeting, in Rabbi Masonic lodge of Dorchester last night, to District Deputy Leslie was the second he has extended to the grand master's representative in an official capacity.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED. Position in an insurance firm by young American college man; capable familiar with insurance and can run typewriter; references best. **E. BURR**, 216 Huntington av., Boston. 20

YOUNG MAN, strong and willing to do heavy work of any kind, 15 years' experience; references best. **W. W. WARREN**, 108 Huntington st., Boston. 21

YOUNG MAN wants position as chauffeur in private family; familiar with foreign and domestic work; good references. **SAUNDERS**, 555 Shawmut av., Boston; phone B. 7841-M. 19

YOUNG MAN, 22, partial technical training, comprehensive knowledge of all utilities; wants position with manufacturing concern as assistant advertising manager. **W. W. WARREN**, 108 Huntington st., Boston. 21

YOUNG MAN, single, 26, good education and address; mechanically inclined; wishes position with manufacturer; 3 years' business experience; chemistry, paper, leather, etc. **W. W. WARREN**, 108 Huntington st., Boston. 21

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN, refined, with little girl of 5, desires position in small refined home where she will be able to charge. **References** **MRS. MARY STANDISH**, 220 Pleasant st., Stoughton, Mass. 21

AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as manager and would act as attendant; adult family; willing to accept position; references. **MRS. K. L. LADD**, 34 Ivy st., Suite 8, Boston. 19

AMERICAN PIANIST would like work, second year, in teaching; good references; diploma for modern technique; would also desire an organ position; musical references. **MRS. K. L. LADD**, 34 Ivy st., Suite 8, Boston. 19

ATTENDANT. Young woman (21), excellent references, desires position in hotel, or would attend professional office. Inquire **ASSOCIATED CHARITIES**, 30 North St., Boston. 25

ATTENDANT desires position; references. **MRS. H. DUDLEY**, 7 Woodford st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 3306-M. Roxbury. 19

WOMAN of refinement desires position as mother's helper or housekeeper; will go to country. Apply **EMMANUEL CHURCH SOCIAL SERVICE**, Tel. B. 6180. 26

CHAMBERMAID, experienced, thoroughly capable, would like to assist generally in hotel or restaurant. **MRS. E. H. HANSON**, 9 Third st., Chelsea, Mass. 19

CHAMBERMAID-SEAMSTRESS, second year, experienced, young woman desires position in a private family; good references. **LUCY CULLEN**, 5 Pleasant st., Stoneham, Mass. 20

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS. Young colored woman, wants situation; would do housework and help with cooking; no washing; home nights; references. **THE SIMMONS**, 33 Harwich st., Boston. 25

CHAMBERWORK, care of apartments, etc.—Colored woman wants work. **FANNY HARRIOTT**, 45 Buckingham st., Boston. 19

COLORADO WOMAN, a very good cook and laundress, wishes place to accommodate winter school children; would like day's work. **MARTHA COLEMAN**, 137 Northampton st., Boston. 19

COMPANION OR ATTENDANT, experienced, references, desires position; would travel. **MRS. C. M. PERKINS**, Room 54, 18 Casco st., Portland, Me. 21

COMPETENT, experienced woman with 10 (10) employed, wants position as working housekeeper for business; good references; son's board part of wages. **MRS. AGNES HILL**, 142 Davis av., Brookline, Mass. 23

COOK, first-class, experienced woman, with experience, good family, domestic situation with American people; only where second maid is employed. **HATTIE DEWEY**, 94 Babcock st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. B. 1288-R. 25

DAY WORK wanted by a capable, willing woman, well recommended. **MRS. R. C. COLEMAN**, 150 Bedford st., Boston. 25

DAY WORK wanted for Wednesday and Saturdays. Reply by postal, **MRS. M. S. BURKE**, 1704 Washington st., Boston. 21

DAY WORK wanted by a capable, willing woman, well recommended. **MRS. R. C. COLEMAN**, 150 Bedford st., Boston. 25

DRESSMAKER would like work by the day. **MRS. J. JACKSON**, 10 Gaston st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

DRESSMAKER and seamstress wishes work by the day; perfect fit, alterations, ready to travel. **MRS. J. JACKSON**, 10 Gaston st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

DRESSMAKER or milliner, position wanted. **MRS. H. SPICER**, 258 Brighton av., Allston, Mass. Tel. 1104 Brighton. 23

DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day; good family; domestic situation with American people; only where second maid is employed. **HATTIE DEWEY**, 94 Babcock st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. B. 1288-R. 25

ENGLISH man with boy would like to charge of home for a couple, or fill other position of trust; thoroughly competent; references. **MRS. M. L. MALLETT**, 90 Moreland st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

EXPERIENCED PASTRY COOK wants situation, to go home nights; would accommodate. **K. P. TURNER**, 18 Wigglesworth st., Boston. 21

FOR EXPENSES lady would act as companion to lady going to Florida for the winter. **References** **MRS. C. F. FRENCH**, Holbrook, Mass. 26

GENTLEMAN desires position; reads, writes, speaks English; good references; by hour, half day or day. **ELIZABETH L. BARNWELL**, 308 Newbury st., Boston. 21

GIRL with knowledge of tapestry, folding, pasting and general bindery work, would like position in Boston or Cambridge. **Address** **MRS. J. W. C. W. C.**, Cambridge, Mass. 24

GOOD DRESSMAKER and seamstress will go out by the day; reasonable; references. **MRS. C. M. PERKINS**, 54 1/2 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass. 25

HOUSEKEEPER. A woman of refinement, thoroughly experienced, desires position in private family; competent to full charge. **M. H. GUTHRIE**, 21 Ashland st., Boston. 25

HOUSEWORK wanted in small family; plain cooking. Address for interview **MRS. MARY DELANEY**, 44 Nashua st., Boston. 21

MIDDLE-AGED LADY from the West, with experience, wishes position as housekeeper or in hotel or as traveling companion; no objection leaving city. **MRS. J. F. FORBES**, Suite 23, 333 Huntington av., Boston. 24

NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMAN wants work by the day or week. Address by mail only. **MRS. T. JACKSON**, 39 Hammond st., Boston. 24

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

OFFICE ASSISTANT. Bright, energetic young lady; 4 years' experience in general office work; including typewriting, filing, switchboard and dictaphone operating; references. **MILDRED R. HENSH**, FIELD, 32 Ditson st., Dorchester, Mass. 20

STENOGRAPHER, 4 1/2 years' experience; desires position; South-Frontenac Royal or Remington machine; excellent references. **MRS. J. W. C. W. C.**, 108 Huntington st., Boston. 21

STENOGRAPHER, expert in all lines of secretarial work, thoroughly experienced and trustworthy, desires position. **C. A. SMITH**, 477 Massachusetts av., Boston. 23

STENOGRAPHER. Well educated young woman with good references wants position; literary or educational work preferred. **MRS. M. UPIAM**, 41 Commonwealth st., Boston. 21

SWEDISH WOMAN desires 4 hours' work mornings in a family; best of references; references. **MRS. G. ROSSING**, 5 Charles st., or Chandler st., Boston. 24

VERY CAPABLE WOMAN, varied experience, shopping, assisting in fitting up, etc. **MRS. K. E. GREENE**, 59 Falmouth st., Suite 6, Boston. 25

WANTED. Work as laundress, or to care for apartment or do office work; very good references for work and reliability. Call or write. **NORA B. BLAKE**, 44 Williams st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

WANTED. Situation as housekeeper in small family; references. **MRS. MAUD HOPKINS**, 21 Franklin st., Everett, Mass. 24

WANTED. Sewing by the day or light work. **MRS. MISS PHILIP STITT**, 24 Dale st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

WANTED. By young, reliable American woman, washing, ironing or general housework by day; references. **MRS. LILLIAN GALLETT**, 110 Cambridge st., Boston. 24

WANTED. Fine hand sewing by the day; repairing, mending and binding skirts. **MRS. M. E. FOOTE**, 218 Brighton av., Boston. 25

WANTED. By American woman past middle age, situation as housekeeper for adult or couple; no laundry; \$1 a week. **MRS. CLANCHY**, 25 Derby st., Somerville, Mass. 19

WANTED. Position by experienced, middle-aged American woman as attendant, companion, or attendant housekeeper for one person; references. **MRS. SARAH A. DENNIS**, 8 Highland av., Yonkers, N. Y. 21

WANTED. Position as waitress or school or housekeeper in private family, or companion. **MRS. C. E. DUNKLE**, The Allen School, Newton, Mass. Tel. 327-W. Newton. 24

WANTED. Situation by experienced young woman as housekeeper companion, mother's helper, or any position of trust in refined family; references. **MARGARET B. COMSTOCK**, Hadlyme, Conn. 23

WANTED. Position as working housekeeper in small family; would take the charge of apartment for business people; can furnish the best of references. **MRS. E. H. HANSON**, 9 Third st., Chelsea, Mass. 19

WANTED. Work in private family by the day to assist dressmaker; not competent to take full responsibility; can be great help. **MRS. LAURA MORSE**, 20 Dudley st., North Cambridge, Mass. 20

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities, and Sailings

IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

Reports of real estate sales are made today from the South End, Brighton, Hyde Park, Dorchester and West Roxbury, and the buyers have taken titles principally for homes. The South End parcel was purchased by Alfred E. Lewis from William O. Childs, owner of the 2½ story and basement brick dwelling No. 1 Taylor street corner of Dwight street. The lot contains 625 square feet and carries \$2200 of the \$4300 assessment.

In Brighton, George Montgomery bought a frame dwelling house on Brooks street, near Faneuil street, taxed in the name of Charles L. Lawson for \$5500. There are nearly 3300 square feet of land assessed for \$500 of that amount.

Joseph W. Bartlett et al. have concluded the purchase of a block of property in Hyde Park, from Joseph D. Brown for improvement, bounded by Beacon, Pleasant and Vose streets and Metropolitan avenue. The parcel contains almost an acre, being 42,850 square feet, and carries an assessment of \$4709.

Out in West Roxbury, a property changed hands numbered 71 Hewlett street near Selwyn street, consisting of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 5472 square feet, all taxed on \$6200. Land value \$700. Arnold A. Roberts was the grantor and Alice A. Fitzgerald the buyer.

An improved property at 18 Savin street, near Warren street, Roxbury, belonging to the James E. Patch estate and others, was purchased by James M. A. Nugent. It consists of a 2½ story frame dwelling taxed on \$2200 and a lot of land measuring 4586 square feet worth \$1800 more, making a total valuation of \$4000.

TRANSACTIONS IN DORCHESTER
Deeds have gone to record in the sale of a frame dwelling located No. 1 Elm lawn street corner of Center street, owned by Charles H. Streeter and purchased by Andrew Zbrozky and wife. It is rated for taxes on the basis of \$5000 for improvements and \$1500 on \$135 square feet of land.

Another property sold was owned by Emma L. Batchelder, being one of those three frame dwellings on Nelson street near Sheldon street, valued by the assessors at \$5500. This includes \$600 carried on 4000 square feet of land. James E. Martin is the buyer.

Marco Bono has placed a deed on record from Mary E. Boyce, owner of the frame dwelling house No. 102 Armandine street near Main street, Dorchester, together with 7500 square feet of land. Total assessment is \$5100, of which the lot carries \$1500.

Another purchase was made by Margaret McNeil of the premises described as a frame dwelling and 8000 square feet of land, located 15 Blanche street corner of Green Hill street and extending through to Everdeen street, assessed to Dexter J. Cutler et al. for \$5000 of which \$1200 is land value.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY
The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO NOV. 19

Year	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
Value	\$146,015,000	\$119,879,000	\$113,226,000	\$96,712,000	\$89,338,000	\$108,227,000	\$106,307,000	\$106,307,000	\$106,307,000	\$106,307,000	\$106,307,000	\$106,307,000	\$106,307,000	\$106,307,000	\$106,307,000

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Commonwealth ter., 4, ward 25; Wm. F. Grennan, brick auto storage.
Homer av., 91, ward 21; Frank E. Newton, Carl Von Badger, frame dwelling.
Perkins st., 112, ward 22; Lee E. Mitchell, Dykeman & Murray, frame dwelling.
Columbus av., 1327-41, ward 19; Mrs. M. A. Harmon, lease; alter stores and offices.
Anderson st., 27, ward 11; Crocker & Cousinsky, Silverman Eng. Co.; alter store and tenements.
Warren st., 109, ward 7; Hannah Bresnahan; alter tenements.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
William O. Childs to Alfred E. Lewis, Dwight and Taylor sts.; w. \$1.
Conveyancers Title Ins. Co. mortgage, to F. Wm. Stuart, Jr., Pleasant st.; d. \$17,400.
Frank L. Burt est. to Frank L. Burt, Mass av. and W. Springfield st.; rel. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Alice B. Dussanne to Al. Samuel Dussanne, E. Sixth st. and driveway, 3 lots; w. \$1.
Samuel Dussanne to Alice B. Dussanne, E. Sixth st. and driveway, 3 lots; w. \$1.
Emma G. Smith to James Quigley, Mitchell st.; g. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Mary Duckett to Antonio Vieira, Neptune rd.; g. \$1.
Mary Anderson to Emma L. Ahlstrom, Webster st.; g. \$1.

ROXBURY
James E. Patch est. to James M. A. Nugent, Savin st.; d. \$1.
Ellen A. Patch est. to James M. A. Nugent, Savin st.; d. \$1.
Sarah H. Edwards to Sarah H. Edwards, Kendall st.; g. \$1.
John H. Hession to Annie M. Hession, Forest st.; g. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Mary A. Brackett est. et al. to William Douse, Thetford av.; d. \$1000.
Mary E. Boyce to Marco Bono, Amandine st.; g. \$1.
David A. Yull to Hub R. E. Corp., Richmond st.; g. \$1.
Emma L. Batchelder to Jene E. Martin, Nelson st.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Harry D. Kelsey to Flora M. Kelsey, Bellevue st.; g. \$1.
Securities R. E. Trust Margaret Edwards

NEWSPAPER MAN FROM PARIS WILL LECTURE ON WAR

William M. Fullerton Here to Talk at Universities and Colleges in the United States

Causes of the war are to be discussed in a series of lectures before universities and colleges in the United States by William Morton Fullerton, formerly the Paris correspondent of the London Times, author of "Problems of Power." Mr. Fullerton was a resident of Brockton, Mass.

Mr. Fullerton says when he left Paris on Oct. 31 the tension had somewhat abated as the Germans were farther from the city than they were one month previous. He says one visiting Paris for the first time now would be struck by nothing unusual so far as general conditions are apparent in the streets and boulevards.

He declares when he left for Havre he had no trouble whatever and that his coming here was attended by no untoward incidents throughout the entire length of his journey.

That policy pursued and attitude taken by Myron T. Herrick, United States ambassador in France, according to Mr. Fullerton, has been of benefit to all Europe, irrespective of position in the conflict.

He also commends the work of Ambassador Girard in Berlin, declaring the United States has reason to be proud of its diplomatic representatives in Europe.

Mr. Fullerton expects to return to Paris within a few months.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC TRUSTEES HOLD ELECTION

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music yesterday afternoon seven members of the board whose term expires this year were reelected for four years, as follows: Joseph Mitchell Chapple, Arthur F. Estabrook, Clement S. Houghton, Eben D. Jordan, Frank W. Marden, the Rev. George L. Perin and Allen W. Swan.

Five new trustees were also elected for four years: Louis A. Coolidge, Samuel L. Powers, and Alexander Steiner, all of Boston; Carl Stoekel, Norfolk, Conn., and L. H. Timmins, Montreal, Can.

The executive committee for 1915 is as follows: Eben D. Jordan, president; Arthur F. Estabrook, George B. Cortelyou and George W. Brown, vice-presidents; George W. Chadwick, director; Ralph L. Flanders, general manager; Frederick S. Converse; Edward S. Dodge and Samuel Carr.

Among the trustees in attendance was George B. Cortelyou of New York, formerly secretary of the treasury.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
NEWPORT NEWS, Nov. 19—Arrd, str. Penobscot, Boston and left to return; Bay View, do.

NORFOLK, Nov. 19—Arrd, str. Val Salice, Galveston for Pensacola and Genoa; Peniston, Galveston for Marcellus; schooner John W. Dana, New York for Charleston.

Sid, str. Hermione, English ports via Dartmouth; do; Gladstone, Newport News; Chiverstone, Cardiff.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19—Arrd, str. Burstad, Frontera; Origen, Tela; Naniar, Liverpool; Madrideno, Liverpool via Cuban ports; Brilliant, New York, twg by No 81; Heredia, Boca del Toro via Colon; El Oriente, New York; Rosina, Ceiba; Marietta di Giorgio, Bluefields.

Cid, str. Wyvialbrook, Progreso; Dislator, Tela via Mobile.

Sid from Port Eads, str. Tegualpa, Ceiba; Coppename, Puerto Barrios via Belize; Herald, do via do; Montreine, Rouen; Benefactor, Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19—Arrd, str. Transporation, Portland; schr Kenwood, Bridgewater.

Sailed, schr. Sunlight, Calais. Cleared, str. Howard, Boston.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 19—Arrd, str. Katabah, Boston and Charleston; schr R. Bowers, Rockland.

NORFOLK, Nov. 19—Sailed, str. Suffolk, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19—Arrd, str. Argentine battleship, Moreau, Boston; str. Tuscan, do; schr David C. Ritely, Bridgewater, N. S.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19—Sailed, str. City of Macon, Boston.

CAPE HENRY, Nov. 19—Passed in, str. Dorchester, Providence for Baltimore; Ontario, Boston, for Norfolk.

BRINGS MAHOGANY CARGO
Bringing the first shipment of mahogany to come to Boston direct from the west coast of Africa, the British steamship Elswick Tower is due here about Dec. 5. The cargo comprises 1,500,000 feet of mahogany. It was loaded at Axim, from which port the steamer sailed Nov. 11.

VESSEL FROM SWEDEN HERE
Reaching Boston this afternoon from Volrik, Sweden, and Shields, the steamship Augusta is the first vessel ever to come here from the former port. Aboard were 4500 lbs of wood pulp, which will be discharged at pier 40 Hoosac Tannel docks, Charlestown.

GRESHAM ON RESCUE MISSION
Leaving repairs which were in progress, the revenue cutter Gresham hastily prepared for sea when an appeal was made from a three-masted schooner off Kennebunkport today, and the cutter was dispatched to aid the vessel.

M. I. T. CROSS-COUNTRY MEN LEAVE TODAY
This morning the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cross-country team left for New Haven to walk over the course before the intercollegiate race tomorrow. The team is weakened by the loss of M. G. Gaff, whose place is taken by W. Harrington '17. The make-up of the team is as follows: Captain Cook, Brown, Benson, Lichfield, Bradley and Wal'

SHIPPING NEWS

Although washed overboard when his vessel went ashore, Captain King of the fishing schooner Rebecca succeeded in reaching another vessel, according to advices received today from Provincetown. The Rebecca, Matthew S. Greer, and Natalie J. Nelson, all are ashore there, according to word received from the life-savers. Slight damage is reported done to the vessels.

Little change was manifested in the market at the fish pier today. The demand was weaker, and haddock sold at a little less than on Thursday, while steak cod advanced in price. Arrivals: Str Surf 12,600 pounds, schrs Morning Star 43,000, Thomas Brundage 4000, Pontiac 13,300, Frances S. Grueby 14,500, Mildred Robinson 15,600, and Reading 19,150. The Surf also had 5000 scrod, 50 soles, 80 halibut, 10 catfish, 50 butterfish, and 50 skates. Dealers quoted: Haddock \$6.25 per hundredweight, steak cod \$12.75, market cod \$4.75, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$6.25, medium hake \$4, and cusk \$3.25.

Presence of two mackerel arrivals at the fish pier today prevented even higher prices to dealers for groundfish. The schooner Tecumseh brought in 1900 fresh mackerel, while the Julietta had 1100, both from netting. Wholesale prices were 20½ cents each for large and 17½ for medium, higher figures than have been quoted recently on this fish.

Gill netters comprised the entire fleet of fish arrivals at Gloucester today, landing approximately 100,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock. Fifty barrels fresh mackerel were landed at the fort, by netters, 700 mackerel at Pigeon cove, and 800 at Rockport.

After shifting from single to double dories, the fishing schooner Gertrude De Costa, Captain Thomas Currier, is ready to leave Gloucester for the eastward, on a haddock trip. With favorable conditions the vessel will put out to sea.

Fish is selling at slightly higher prices at St. John's, N. F., according to word received from that port today. The situation looks better in the southern European markets, and the fact that the voyage is short, and that considerable salt bulk fish has been sold, tends to put a keener edge on the demand in the European markets, according to the report. Good dry fish, large and small Madeira, is worth \$6.30 to \$6.40.

During the seven days ending Thursday night there were 55 vessels with 1,260,000 pounds fresh fish at the fish pier, according to statistics issued today. For the corresponding period of 1913 there were 73 arrivals with 2,177,500 pounds fish at T wharf.

Some time tomorrow the steamer America of the Sweden-Norway service is due to reach Boston. The craft is coming from Bergen and was forced to put into Halifax, N. S., yesterday to replenish its coal bunkers. The vessel steamed again for Boston Friday afternoon. Adverse conditions encountered at sea caused considerable damage to the decks of the America.

Seeking shelter from the blow outside the unidentified steamer believed to be a British auxiliary cruiser, which was reported off Highland light yesterday returned to an anchorage off Provincetown late last night. The wind attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour on the cape last night and of 72 miles early this morning at Hull. Five vessels went ashore on the cape. Among them were the Rebecca, Matthew Geer and the Natalie J. Nelson. Other vessels had their fittings damaged. A wireless message was received here today from the steamer Kershaw which left last night for Norfolk. The vessel was reported lying off Cape Cod at 8:30 a. m. in thick weather. The steamer Belfast for Bangor and the Governor, Dingley for Portland omitted their trips last night and are to leave tonight.

Following tugs were today waiting in the harbor for clearing before proceeding with tows of barges: Albert J. Stone, Chas P. Greenough, Chas W. Parker Jr. Coastwise, Eastern, Edgar F. Luckenbach, Lackawana, Mars, Nottingham, Paoli, Perth Amboy, Plymouth, and Swatara and Ontario.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrivals
Str. Augusta, Wolrik, Sweden, via Shields.
Str. City of Atlanta, Munson, Savannah.
Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Cleared
Str. Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Portland.
Str. Corozal, Baker, San Pedro and San Francisco.
Str. Gloucester, Dodge, Baltimore via Newport News.

Sailings
Str. Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Corozal, San Pedro and San Francisco; Gloucester, Baltimore via Newport News.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today, str. El Rio, Galveston; Roma, Marcellus, etc. via Providence; Montoso, Cristobal; Berlin, Chicaoutini; Embirica; Piraeus; Mississippi; Brest; Ubbegren; Matanzas; Nickerie, Amsterdam and Madeira; Toro, Liverpool; Maracaibo, Curacao, etc; Alioth, Rotterdam.

Thursday—Strs Madison, Newport News and Norfolk; Geo E. Warren, Norfolk for Portland; Mauna Haha, Baltimore; Brabant, Perth Amboy; William Chisholm, twg a bg; torpedo boat destroyer Cummings.

BOSTON GROCERS OPTIMISTIC OVER TRADE CONDITIONS

Speeches regarding the relations between government and business, optimistic in their tenor, were the rule at the monthly dinner of the Boston Wholesale Grocers Association in Young's hotel last night and the exception was an address given by Senator John W. Weeks against the new law to prevent unfair competition.

"Under the Sherman anti-trust act," said Senator Weeks, "2200 corporations have been honestly trying to find out what they could do under the provisions of the law, not how they could violate the law. The uncertainty has been the greatest difficulty. The new trade commission law, which the President says there are ample reasons for, is to prevent unfair competition. There are over 300,000 affected, and judging by what it costs to control or regulate 2200 corporations, it would cost \$1,300,000,000 to conduct the affairs of the new trade commission."

Several applicants are examined and attested before Clerk in the United States Court

Passports are being certified before a clerk of the United States court here today for the first time under the new regulations of President Wilson. This is to do away with promiscuous issuance of passports which is said to have existed heretofore. Seven or eight applicants were examined today.

Previously applicants for passports only needed to go before a notary public and have some one certify for them. Now it is necessary to go before a federal or state court with a United States citizen to swear to the truth of statements made by applicants. The citizen also must reside within the jurisdiction of the court.

URGES ECONOMY IN RAIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON—Telephone and telegraph plants should be used to their maximum efficiency to lower the cost of service, A. P. Watson of Oklahoma recommended to the Association of Railway Commissioners today. He held that public service commissions should be empowered to enforce such use, so that reasonable rates will be obtained and duplication avoided.

Discussing railroad rate making, Emory R. Johnson of Pennsylvania noted that present tendencies are to give greater weight to cost of service in rate making and to recognize a close relationship between railroad securities and railroad rates.

OFFICIALS DESTROY YACHT'S WIRELESS

NEW YORK—Without giving any reason for their act, officials of the United States revenue cutter service Thursday went on board the fast steamer yacht Winchester, anchored off Staten island in the upper harbor, and destroyed the yacht's wireless outfit.

A detachment of men had previously been placed in charge of the vessel by the revenue cutter Seneca. The officials intimated that they were acting on orders from Washington.

WOBBURN TO HOLD ITS PRIMARIES

Primaries for the Democratic nomination for mayor are to be held in Woburn tonight. Candidates are also to be chosen for the board of aldermen and school committee. The Republicans will hold their primaries tomorrow. They have no contest.

The Democratic candidates for mayor are former Mayor Hugh D. Murray and Commissioner James H. Kelley. Mayor Henley will not be a candidate for reelection.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Hudson, for Bordeaux, Nov. 20
San Anna, for Marseilles, Nov. 20
Panama, for Glasgow, Nov. 20
La Touraine, for Havre, Nov. 20
Transylvania, for Liverpool, Nov. 20
*New York, for London, Nov. 20
Minneapolis, for London, Nov. 20
*Finland, for Piraeus, Nov. 20
*Duc d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa, Nov. 20
Calabria, for Naples-Patra, Nov. 20
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen, Nov. 20
*Adriatic, for Liverpool, Nov. 20
*Campania, for Glasgow, Nov. 20
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool, Nov. 20
*Chicago, for Liverpool, Nov. 20
*San Gualtero, for Naples, Nov. 20

Sailings from Boston
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports, Nov. 20
East Point, for London, Nov. 20
Sailings from Philadelphia
*Haverford, for Liverpool, Nov. 20

Sailings from Montreal
*Pretorian, for Glasgow, Nov. 20

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
*Virginia, for St. John, Nov. 20
*Australia, for New York, Nov. 20
*Mariano, for London, Nov. 20
*St. Louis, for New York, Nov. 20
*Sagamore, for Boston, Nov. 20
*New York, for London, Nov. 20
*Dominion, for Philadelphia, Nov. 20
*Laconia, for New York, Nov. 20
*St. Paul, for New York, Nov. 20
*Zeeland, for Halifax, Nov. 20

Sailings from London
*Minnetonka, for New York, Nov. 20

Sailings from Glasgow
*Pomeranian, for Portland, Nov. 20
*Caledonia, for New York, Nov. 20

Sailings from Havre
*Florida, for New York, Nov. 20
*Rochambeau, for New York, Nov. 20

Sailings from Naples
*Canopic, for Boston, Nov. 20
*Sailings from Genoa
*America, for New York, Nov. 20
*Kristianstad, for New York, Nov. 20

Transatlantic Sailings

WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
*Siberia, for Hongkong, Nov. 20
*Manoa, for Honolulu, Nov. 20
*Ventura, for San Diego, Nov. 20
*Chiyo Maru, for Hongkong, Nov. 20

Sailings from Seattle
*Calchas, for Liverpool, via Manila, Nov. 20
*Sailings from Tacoma
*Canada Maru, for Hongkong, Nov. 20

OVERSEAS MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 21
Conveyed by steamship Mails close at Boston P.O. by letter Mails close at Boston P.O. by letter

MAILS FOR—
Specially addressed for Azores Islands and Gibraltar, and for other destinations, except London, via New York, Delgada and Gibraltar.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Persia, India, East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Liverpool, via Ponta Delgada and Naples.
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Persia, India, East Indies, via Havre, via Ponta Delgada and Naples.
Azores Islands, specially addressed for Ponta Delgada and Naples.

*Except parcel post.
Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded by this steamer.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland and mail, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer closes daily (except Saturdays) at 6:30 p. m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon mail, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Nov. 22 and 23, and 7 a. m. Nov. 23 and 24.

Parcel post mail for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Tuesday and Friday at 5 a. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Thursday at 5 p. m.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS
Conveyed by steamship—Via Boston P.O.
Mails for—Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), Nov. 20, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Nov. 20, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, Nov. 20, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), Nov. 20, 9:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

DORCHESTER TUBE SOON TO BE READY

G. D. Emerson, one of the engineers working on the Dorchester tunnel, says that cars will be running through it between Park street station and Dewey square soon after Jan. 1, 1915. He conducted the members of the Society of Civil Engineers through this section for last night. More than 50 engineers made the tour and were of the unanimous opinion that the new tube was one of the best as well as one of the most important in the city. The men were the guests of the transit commission.

GIVES BUSINESS TO HIS EMPLOYEES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Ready to retire at the age of 74, Louis Holweg, prominent china merchant, today announced he would divide his extensive business among seven trusted employees who had been with his firm many years. He saves only a small block of stock for the family.

REDISTRIBUTING ORDER APPROVED
An order for the Boston city council to redistribute the city into not less than 24 wards nor more than 36, was approved yesterday by Mayor Curley. The work must be done by Jan. 1, but the changes will not go into effect until after the state primary in 1916.

BROWN HONORS ENGLISHMAN
PROVIDENCE—The honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred last night by Brown University upon Prof. William H. Bragg of the University of Leeds, England, before the corporation and faculty of the university in special convention.

DENVER WANTS MEETING
DENVER, Cal.—A committee has been appointed by the Denver Bond Dealers Association to endeavor to obtain for Denver the 1915 convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, says the News. The association is composed of the leading bond dealers and firms in the United States.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston Lightship to Sable Island, 490; Cape Race, N. F., 530; Nantuxet South Shoal Lightship, 128; From Ambrose Channel Lightship, Sable Island, 648; Nantuxet South Shoal Lightship, 193; Diamond Shoal Lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS John D. Rockefeller, Copenhagen for New York, was 500 miles east of Nantuxet at 7 p. m. Thursday.

SS Apache, Jacksonville for New York, was 530 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Thursday.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah for New York, passed Martins Industry lightship at 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

SS Windber, Bellingham for New York, was 300 miles south of Hatteras at 8 p. m. Thursday.

SS Bayamon, New York for San Juan, was 500 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Thursday.

SS Atlantic, San Francisco for Boston, was 100 miles east of Cape Sable at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Paraguay, Sabine Pass for Philadelphia, was 300 miles east of Sabine at 6 p. m. Thursday.

SS Washington, New York for San Francisco, was 624 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Thursday.

SS Advance, Cristobal for New York, was 500 miles north of Colon at noon Wednesday.

SS Tenadores, New York for Port Limon, was 863 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p. m. Thursday.

SS Trinidadian, Tampa for Tampico, was 300 miles west of Egmont Key at 7 p. m. Thursday.

SS San Juan, San Juan for New Orleans, was 520 miles west of San Juan at 8 p. m. Thursday.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

REOPENING OF BOSTON MARKET IS NOW URGED

Believed That Exchange Could Do Business in Local Bond Issues and Copper Shares in View of Recent Price Gains

In view of the good advances which have been recorded for Boston specialties since the closing of the exchange July 30, and the increasing breadth and activity of the market, together with the fact that buying orders are now outnumbering the selling orders, many are inquiring why the Boston stock exchange does not open for restricted trading in local bond issues or the copper shares or both.

In respect to the proposition that the exchange might open for trading in copper shares—at least, the ones distinctly local in character, excluding perhaps those ordinarily traded in on the New York board—the claim of the stock exchange committee has heretofore been that this might invite liquidation which the Boston market, being the only open market, should not be called upon to bear. The argument has been advanced that in this case, bank loans against copper share collateral might have to be liquidated under pressure from the loaning institutions on the ground that, in view of the open market for these specialties, the obligation to carry them as of July 30 prices would no longer be binding.

But such has been the recent improvement in the investment demand for copper shares, that this argument is less potent than at the time it was advanced, and there are many who believe that the Boston exchange could safely open its doors to these shares at this time.

The general level of prices was so low at the time the exchange closed that the borrowings against them cannot aggregate a formidable amount, added to which is the increased collateral which most houses have voluntarily put behind their loans. Copper, the metal, has advanced from 11 1/2 cents to 12 1/2 cents and there is today distinctly discernible a tone of hope and confidence where a few weeks ago all was gloom and despair.

The orders now coming into the committee of five are taxing the abilities of this committee to handle and on Thursday the order went forth that the committee could only accept "G. T. C." orders. This indicates the great expansion in buying power that has been created during the past two weeks.

It is distinctly encouraging to know that almost 40 stocks and bonds were traded in Thursday by the committee of five at prices above or only a small fraction under the level of July 30.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period last year as follows:

	1914	1913
Exchanges	\$22,130,757	\$20,016,692
Balance	1,412,125	1,430,307

The United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$259,907.

FOREIGN METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—A London cable to the New York metal exchange today quoted Standard spot tin at \$136.15, up 21; futures \$136, up 21; straits \$144, up 23; standard copper spot \$54.55, up 7 1/2; futures \$54.10, up 10 1/2; electrolytic \$56.15, up 15 1/2; lead \$18.75, 6d., up 2 1/2; spelter \$25.55, unchanged.

CASE THRESHING MACHINE BONDS

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company has coming due Dec. 1 a serial installment of its first mortgage 6 per cent bond issue amounting to \$1,500,000. It is understood that funds have already been deposited to take up these bonds. The company is in a particularly strong cash position.

COPPER AT 12 1/2 CENTS

The new price of 12 1/2 cents for electrolytic copper resulted in sales early today. Bookings were made in February, although transactions beyond January have not become general.

SALEM, MASS., SELLS BONDS

Twenty bids in all were received for the \$120,000 Salem (Mass.) 4 1/2 per cent bonds, sold to Lee, Higginson & Co. at 106.67.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain or snow and colder tonight; fair and colder tomorrow; fresh northeast winds.

WASHINGTON: The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Rain, probably turning to snow, with colder tonight; Saturday fair and colder; fresh northwest gales.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 32.12 noon 34.4
Average in Boston yesterday, 39.

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	today
Albany	29	New Orleans 34
Buffalo	29	New York 34
Chicago	29	Philadelphia 38
Denver	29	Pittsburgh 34
Des Moines	29	Portland, Me. 28
Jacksonville	32	San Francisco 52
Kansas City	31	St. Louis 34
Nashua	32	Washington 32

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:40 High water, 12:51 a. m., 1:06 p. m.
Sun sets 4:29 Length of day 9:40

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:30 P. M.

MORE ORDERS FOR SHOES RECEIVED FROM EUROPE

It is understood that the Endicott-Johnson Company has this week taken orders from a foreign government for about 500,000 pairs of army shoes. This concern has now booked foreign contracts for probably 1,000,000 pairs.

Endicott-Johnson and the W. H. McElwain Company, the largest two concerns in the country, have cornered the bulk of the war orders that have come to the United States. These now easily aggregate over 2,000,000 pairs, and there is much more business of this sort in prospect. When it is figured that a soldier in the field wears out a pair of shoes a month, it may be comprehended what the requirements of the armies of England, France and Russia will be, to say nothing of such countries as Italy and Greece, whose armies are now on a war footing.

This army shoe work has given a welcome stimulus to the shoe industry in New England as some of the work taken by the big concerns will be parceled out among other manufacturers so that it may be handled more expeditiously.

The domestic shoe business is quiet. It is said that the shipments of the big St. Louis manufacturers, who have been hard hit by the depression in the South, are very much behind last year, and that their plants are running very slack.

ADVANCE IN HIDE PRICES IN WEEK

Within a week prices of hides have advanced 1/2 cent to 2 cents, the latter being for certain specialties, used largely in making harness leather and belting. This means that new high records have been reached on some kinds of hides, and prices are anywhere from 1 to 2 cents higher than they were a year ago at this time.

The heavy foreign demand for leather has had an important influence on the hide market. Tanners are dependent almost entirely on the domestic supply as they have been getting scarcely any South American or foreign hides since the war started.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Atlanta-Goldfield	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Bay State Gas	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Boston City	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Butte London	31 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2
Bohemian	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Calumet	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Crown Reserve	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Davis Daily	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Delta Diamond	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
First National Copper	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Goldfield Consolidated	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Houghton	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2
Humboldt	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Iron Blossom	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Junco Extension	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
Maclure	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Mexican Metals	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Silver Pick	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Ohio Copper	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
United Verde Extension	24 1/2	24	24 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.15 1/2	1.16	1.15 1/4	1.15 1/2
Dec	1.15 1/2	1.16	1.15 1/4	1.15 1/2
May	1.15 1/2	1.16	1.15 1/4	1.15 1/2
Corn	.67 1/2	.68	.67 1/4	.67 1/2
Dec	.67 1/2	.68	.67 1/4	.67 1/2
May	.67 1/2	.68	.67 1/4	.67 1/2
Oats	.39 1/2	.40	.39 1/4	.39 1/2
Dec	.39 1/2	.40	.39 1/4	.39 1/2
May	.39 1/2	.40	.39 1/4	.39 1/2
Lard	19.12	19.25	19.12	19.12
Nov	19.12	19.25	19.12	19.12
Jan	19.12	19.25	19.12	19.12
May	19.12	19.25	19.12	19.12

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Fractional declines were scored due to indifferent support and to evidence of some slackening in the demand abroad. There was export business, but the volume did not appear so large. Some authorities claimed that there was more bear pressure based partially on the theory that the Argentine would compete actively for the next several weeks with domestic exporters.

Late yesterday there was damage advice from that country, but this morning's cables indicated that the weather was fine and warmer in Argentina. Dry weather conditions in India were spoken of and they reminded the trade that Kansas and Nebraska still needed moisture. A covering movement occurred after the early decline, due to strength at Minneapolis, where the reduced hedge selling and increased flour demands were favorably influencing the list.

Corn—Market easier with further weakness in the near months on account of the continuance of favorable weather. New crop offerings were fair. There was bear hammering but on the setback profit-taking was noted and talk was heard of an export inquiry. It was also said that farmers will refuse to sell on a further recession but under present weather conditions fair country offerings are probable.

Oats—Barely steady, reacting partly on account of the action of other grain and on scattered liquidation through commission houses. Claims that Australia was trying to buy Canadian oats gave rise to export rumors for domestic grain.

BARB WIRE ORDERS RECEIVED

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Works and the Republic Iron & Steel Company have received orders for barb wire from European belligerents.

COTTON EXCHANGE SEAT SOLD

NEW YORK—A cotton exchange membership has changed hands at \$9500, unchanged from the previous sale.

NEW FORM OF THE SATURDAY BANK REPORT

Changes in Weekly Statement of New York Clearing House Institutions Made Necessary by New Federal Reserve Banks

NEW YORK—The new form in which the Saturday clearing house bank statement will be issued, as a result of establishment of the federal reserve system, has now been prepared. While the general outline will be the same as heretofore, the report contains new items which will prevent satisfactory comparisons with previous returns.

The statement takes the form of an average and actual return, as before, except that, for the present, while clearing house loan certificates are being used, no actual figures will be published. The items in the new form will be as follows, compared with the old form:

New form—Loans, etc., reserve in own vaults, reserve in federal reserve banks, reserve in other depositories, net demand deposits, net time deposits, circulation, aggregate reserve, excess reserve.

Old form—Loans, specie, legal tenders, net tenders, circulation, bank's cash reserve in vault, trust company's cash reserve in vault, aggregate cash reserve, excess cash reserve.

The reserves are now stated differently to what they were before. The item "reserve in other depositories" refers to the state banks and trust companies in the clearing house which under the new state law are allowed to keep part of their reserves in deposit, including the federal reserve bank, if they are members of the same.

Deposits are divided according to the new statutes, which require 15 per cent reserve against demand deposits and 5 per cent on time deposits, except in case of state banks, against whose time deposits the new law does not require any reserve.

The statement will also, as heretofore, include a summary of state banks and trust companies in greater New York not included in clearing house statement. The new form of this summary is the same as the old one except that the word "specie" is substituted for "gold," and "legal tenders" for "currency and bank notes."

The clearing house committee issues the following statement in regard to the forthcoming bank statement: "The bank statement for the week ending Nov. 21 will be the first statement issued since the change in clearing house requirements as to reserve. For many years the members of the clearing house have been required to keep 25 per cent reserve; under the amendments to the clearing house constitution passed Nov. 13, each institution, whether a national bank, state bank or trust company, is only required to maintain as reserve such amounts as are legally required by laws under which they are organized (United States or state)."

"The result will be that the average return this week will probably show a large excess in reserve. Last week the surplus over the 25 per cent requirement was, on the official return, about \$7,500,000. The reduction in reserve requirements is such that the surplus over the required reserve for the week will probably be considerably over \$10,000,000."

"The clearing house committee emphasizes that it must be remembered that this is not a change in condition, but simply a result of the change in the law and in the rules of the New York clearing house, and that it is probable that for a long time the bank statement will continue to show a large surplus, over legal requirements for the reason that many of our important institutions find it impracticable to do business satisfactorily on as low a reserve as the law permits."

"In view of the new items published for the first time in this statement and the difference in reserve requirements, the totals only will be given and no comparisons with previous statements made. The clearing house committee feel it wise to call these facts to attention of the public in order that it may be perfectly clear that the surplus of reserve is not a fund awaiting investment, but a surplus that may be ordinarily expected as a result of the change in the law, and one that will continue at least until foreign banking relations are reestablished and until the stock exchange reopens and call loans are available."

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE DIVIDEND

Another dividend in liquidation, \$15, has been distributed to stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce, making with the \$200 payment last May a total distribution of \$215 thus far. As the terms of purchase by the Merchants National called for a minimum price of \$232, plus \$30 for "good-will" or a total of \$262 there is still \$47 coming to Commerce shareholders. Were it not for the war and the resultant depreciation in value of all securities it is more than probable that they stood to fare even better than the \$262 guaranteed.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 49 1/2 c., off 1/2 c.

LONDON—Bar silver 22 1/2 d., off 1/4 d.

BOSTON STOCKS STILL SELLING AT PRICE GAINS

The list of prices of Boston stock exchange stocks in which there have been recent transactions and a comparison with the bid prices of July 30, less any dividends since paid, follows:

Stocks	com July 30	bid	adv
Alaska Gold	2 1/2	49	5 1/2
Amer Agr Chem	40	49	9 1/2
do pf	90	89 1/2	1 1/2
Arizona Commercial	12 1/2	34	2 1/2
American Telephone	116	112	4 1/2
American Sugar	102	104 1/2	2 1/2
do pf	100	100 1/2	1 1/2
American Woolen pf	77	71 1/2	6 1/2
Atlantic Coast	3 1/2	24 1/2	2 1/2
Atchafalpa	88 1/2	88 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Elevated	80 1/2	88 1/2	8 1/2
Boston & Albany	18 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Maine	34	32 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Providence	210	220	10
Boston Worcester pf	38	37 1/2	1 1/2
Butte & Superior	29	21	8
China	31 1/2	31 1/2	1 1/2
do pf	162	171	9 1/2
Copper Range	20	20	1 1/2
Daily West Mining	1 1/2	2	1 1/2
Edison Co. of Boston	137 1/2	137 1/2	1 1/2
General Electric	104 1/2	104 1/2	1 1/2
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2
Lake Superior	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2
Maine Central	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2
Mass Electric pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	1 1/2
Mass Gas	85 1/2	85 1/2	1 1/2
do pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	1 1/2
Mayflower	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2
Mergenthaler	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2
Nevada Consolidated	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2
New Arcadian Copper	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2
New Haven Telephone	50	50	1 1/2
New York Telephone	50	50	1 1/2
Nipissing	5	5	1 1/2
North Butte	20	20	1 1/2
Old Colony Mining	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2
Old Colony R.R.	140	140 1/2	1 1/2
Pond Creek Coal	13	13	1 1/2
Pullman	12 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2
Rever Buttonhole	18	18	1 1/2
Mary's Mtn Land	30	30	1 1/2
Shannon	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2
Swift & Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2
Superior & Boston	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Terrington	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Trinity	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2
Union Pacific	11 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
United Fruit	28 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
United Shoe	53 1/2	53 1/2	1 1/2
do pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2
United States Steel	42 1/2	42 1/2	1 1/2
do pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	1 1/2
Utah Copper	12 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2
Wabash	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2
West End Street Ry	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2
Wolverine	35	35	1 1/2
Wyandott	1	50c	50c

*Decline.

Bonds—American Telephone convertible 4 1/2% 94 1/2
Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 5% 90
Western Telephone 6% 94 1/2
Pond Creek Coal 6% 95

FINANCIAL NOTES

Pittsburgh Brush Company has received order for 500,000 shaving brushes from British government.

Chemical National Bank of New York has retired last \$1,000,000 of its \$9,000,000 clearing house certificates. All were retired this week.

Ocean freight rates on cotton are quoted 55 cents per 100 pounds from New York to Liverpool compared with normal rate of 20 cents.

Copper is slightly easier in tone in London. Leading producers quote electrolytic £56.10, compared with £57 on Thursday. Dealers name same quotation—£55.15s.

The Austrian ambassador, Dr. Dunbar, says that Austria needs United States cotton. Mills are working overtime. Austria has enough cotton to last through December.

Investments of \$150,000,000 in Chicago office buildings are involved in Imperial Building Company's appeal to supreme court from action of state courts declaring its charter void.

New federal reserve notes are appearing in circulation. The die plates are a quarter of an inch longer than the national bank notes and of the same size as the former United States notes.

Some 60 stocks listed on the New York stock exchange are now selling at or above the low prices recorded before the close on July 30. This is a gain of almost 30 stocks during the current week.

A movement for a loan of \$500,000,000 to bankers and business men of Central and South America was inaugurated at the first session at New York of the international trade conference of the Mississippi valley and central West.

The federal reserve board will probably make reductions in the rediscount rates of several of the federal reserve banks some time next week, so as to remove the barrier to rediscounting transactions purposely established at the opening last Monday.

Washington advises say that Sir George Paish, representative of the British treasury, in negotiations here with the federal reserve board on plans for adjusting financial obligations to Great Britain, may be recalled to England for further conferences with officials of his government before a reply is made to the American proposals.

Chicago despatch says business conditions there and throughout the middle West are improving rapidly. Sears, Roebuck & Co. say business is normal for this time of the year. The Universal Portland Cement Company has testimony to the prosperity of the middle western farmers in the flood of orders pouring in from the country districts.

Although rediscounting operations by federal reserve banks in three days have amounted to only a few million dollars, several of the banks in the South and West already have sent requests for permission to lower the rates. Nearly \$200,000,000 already has been transferred in the 12 districts, leaving between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 to be received. The board has about concluded not to put a tax on federal reserve notes. This will encourage cancellation of emergency currency.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK—Foreign exchange is a shade easier. Demand sterling 4.88; cables 4.88 1/2; francs 5.12 1/2 @ 5.11 1/4; marks 86 1/2 @ 86 1/4.

LEAD PRICE RISE DUE TO INCREASE IN HOME DEMAND

Some Producers Have Disposed of Supplies for Balance of Year—Buying From Abroad

An increase in the domestic demand for lead has been largely responsible for the advance, which has reached one fifth of a cent over the recent low level. Some of the producers have been cleaned of their supplies for the balance of the year, and, furthermore, will not open their books for January orders until December.

There has been some buying from abroad, the Russian government having been in the market for 4000 tons which has been placed. Russia has also been buying lead heavily in London and this had the effect of offsetting, to a large degree, the heavy offerings by American producers in that market. Spot lead, therefore, was able to command a premium.

Curtailment in lead production continues in force and there appears no likelihood of increasing output with prices so low. An accumulation of several thousand tons held by one of the producing companies at the beginning of the month has entirely disappeared.

The Western Electric Company, regarded as the second largest individual consumer of copper leads all in the use of lead, its annual purchases approximating 115,000,000 pounds. General Electric, United States Steel, Standard Underground Cable, and National Conduit and Cable also figure among the largest users of lead.

The St. Joseph Lead Company, one of the leading independent producers, will on Jan. 1 enter a new branch with the manufacture of corrugated lead at the rate of from 500 to 1000 tons monthly. This will be used in manufacture of white lead.

EXTRA DIVIDEND IS DECLARED BY CHEMICAL CO.

NEW YORK—The General Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent on its common stock payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 31.

This makes the year's disbursement on the common stock 11 per cent.

The regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Last year the company declared an extra 5 per cent due in cash on its common stock and stockholders were given the right to use the dividend to purchase additional common stock at par. Two years ago the extra dividend was 5 per cent in common stock.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

THIRTEEN TEAMS ARE ENTERED IN BIG COLLEGE RUN

Cornell University Is Decided Favorite to Capture Intercollegiate Cross-Country Championship Over Yale Course

PREVIOUS TEAM CHAMPIONS

1899—Cornell	1907—Cornell	1913—Cornell
1900—Cornell	1908—Cornell	1914—Cornell
1901—Yale	1909—Cornell	1915—Cornell
1902—Cornell	1910—Cornell	1916—Cornell
1903—Cornell	1911—Cornell	1917—Cornell
1904—Cornell	1912—Harvard	1918—Cornell
1905—Cornell	1913—Cornell	1919—Cornell
1906—Cornell	1914—Cornell	1920—Cornell

PREVIOUS INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

Year	Runner	Time
1899	J. P. Cregan, Princeton	34:17
1900	A. Grant, Pennsylvania	34:17
1901	D. W. Franchot, Yale	34:20
1902	A. C. Bowen, Pennsylvania	35:35
1903	W. E. Schutt, Cornell	35:35
1904	E. T. Newman, Cornell	35:35
1905	W. J. Hale, Yale	35:35
1906	L. J. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1907	G. Haskins, Pennsylvania	35:35
1908	H. C. Young, Cornell	35:35
1909	T. S. Barnes, Cornell	35:35
1910	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1911	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1912	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1913	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1914	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1915	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1916	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1917	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1918	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1919	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35
1920	J. P. Jones, Cornell	35:35

NEW HAVEN—Representatives from the various colleges which will compete in the sixteenth annual cross-country championship race of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America tomorrow morning began to arrive in this city this morning and several of the runners had planned to go over the course this afternoon.

No less than 13 colleges have entered for the team and individual honors. This is the biggest list of entries that the association has ever received and it is expected that tomorrow's event will be a record-breaking one in more ways than one.

The race will be run over a course six miles long. It will take in the new Yale bowl and end on the old Yale field. Cornell is a decided favorite to win this year and those who have seen the team perform expect it to capture the team honors by the lowest possible margin. Cornell has not only defeated Harvard and Pennsylvania this fall in dual runs, but neither one of these colleges has been able to get a man among those who count in the standing.

This year's race is for a new trophy, Cornell having won permanent possession of the first one last year. Yale and Harvard are the only colleges that have been able to keep Cornell from winning the team honors in this event, the first named win in 1901 and Harvard in 1912.

There is sure to be a new individual champion this fall as R. St. B. Boyd, captain of the Harvard team last year, who won the honors in 1913, is not racing this fall, having graduated last June. The entries for the race follow:

Brown—A. B. Coon, W. R. Waterman, P. H. Kough, E. H. Knorr, W. E. Saunier, E. H. Bosworth, H. M. Taylor, C. M. Cross.

City College of New York—H. E. G. Schaffer, Joseph Scarlata, Fred Weberspals, Albert Skelding, Arthur Schroeder, Ralph Guinness, P. Jaffe, Harvey Landis, J. W. Scullis, John W. Vander.

Colby—L. E. Wens, R. L. Webster, Nathaniel Weg, W. O'Brien, M. R. Thompson, Laver Lewis, Paul Thompson, John Prevola, Irving Merrill.

Columbia—L. G. Smith, W. P. Glimm, Jr., L. Wood, H. G. Loesch, L. Blesker, W. H. Diekmann, E. T. Appleby, M. Schiffman, R. P. Shepherd, J. S. Langthorne Jr., R. P. Kane, J. P. Knox, R. L. Hunt, H. W. Look, H. Geriz, C. L. Tichenor, H. C. Smith, W. V. Myers.

Cornell—A. G. Clegg, D. P. Potter Jr., J. S. Hoffmire, W. Windnagle, J. C. Cor with, J. R. Grime, E. I. Finkham, A. R. Eldred, J. C. Joun, C. L. Snedden, A. H. Main, W. Roberts Jr., C. F. Souder Jr., J. H. O'Leary, P. D. Boynton Jr., W. L. Maxon, R. A. Vetter.

Dartmouth—C. F. Durgin, C. S. Myer, W. R. Granger, Herbert Lord, C. B. Thompson, A. D. Lewis, L. G. Hargrave, M. G. Sherburne, W. D. Klipp, D. S. Dinsmore, R. A. Pease, K. D. Tucker, E. C. Riley, R. E. Britton, H. E. Fuller, C. E. Brundage, C. M. Clark, C. E. Peters, G. A. Shattuck, R. H. Anderson.

Harvard—H. G. Clegg, D. P. Potter Jr., J. S. Hoffmire, W. Windnagle, J. C. Cor with, J. R. Grime, E. I. Finkham, A. R. Eldred, J. C. Joun, C. L. Snedden, A. H. Main, W. Roberts Jr., C. F. Souder Jr., J. H. O'Leary, P. D. Boynton Jr., W. L. Maxon, R. A. Vetter.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—H. Allen, H. S. Bradley, G. Braden, C. Brock, R. G. Brown, F. L. Cook, R. E. Dodge, M. G. Graft, C. T. Guethling, W. Harrington, W. Jennings, A. C. Litchfield, E. J. Goldstein, S. S. Mason, A. F. Nye, H. Parker, W. B. Spencer, F. J. Wall, C. W. Whitall, C. H. Wilson.

Pennsylvania—L. B. Huston, R. Colton, C. McMichael, J. H. Lieberman, F. J. Dorsey, J. P. Pessio, A. W. Stevenson, A. Elsie, M. Sweeney, E. De Kora, C. Chester, E. Humphries, W. T. Sprout, E. C. Jones, E. H. Morris, A. L. Koethen, G. W. Jacques, Penn State, R. W. Humble, W. H. Jacques, E. H. Hunter, T. L. Entwistle, A. Farley, R. V. Hunter, L. D. Whiting, H. Hendricks, W. W. Herold.

Princeton—S. K. Alth, S. M. Cooley, W. S. Doty, M. J. Hayes, E. E. Jones, J. D. McKenzie, J. S. Morrison, D. W. Saiter, J. N. Dowell, L. L. Glover, A. Hunter, A. K. Price, G. Brackbridge, K. G. Colwell, S. L. Cooper, A. T. Copeland, G. Donaherty, C. E. Kennedy, F. X. Van Schoonhoven, J. W. Zetzel.

Syracuse—M. E. Haskins, H. H. Halse, C. M. Hardiman, M. K. Brewster, H. J. Cooper, C. M. Finch, W. P. Hoag, H. G. White, A. J. Newkirk, S. W. Lay, W. George, W. T. Biesel, W. Shea.

Yale—C. E. Clegg, H. S. Cooper, D. F. Frost, H. S. Gulliver, H. M. Loveman, J. H. Holden, D. R. Knapp, A. M. Loveman, J. M. Marcus, J. W. Overton, F. H. Perkins, S. H. Platt.

TECH HOCKEY MEN MEET
The M. I. T. hockey squad held its first meeting Thursday. Games have been secured with Harvard, Yale, West Point, Massachusetts A. C., and Williams. Arrangements are pending with Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth and Springfield Training. Twenty-five men attended. Training will start next Friday.

SUTTON BEATS DEMAREST
DUBUQUE, Ia.—George Sutton defeated Calvin Demarest, 300 to 179, in a Billiard Players League match here Thursday.

HARVARD AND YALE TO MEET TOMORROW IN BIG CONTEST

Coach Haughton's Crimson Varsity Football Eleven Rules as a Favorite to Capture the First Game Ever Played in Eli's Handsome Bowl at New Haven

Harvard and Yale meet tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the handsome new bowl at New Haven, Conn., in their annual championship football contest of 1914 and with both eleven ready for the referee to blow his whistle interest among the football enthusiasts as to whether the Crimson or Blue will wave in triumph Saturday night is now at its very height.

That this year's game between these two ancient rivals is going to be one of the hardest-fought that they have ever competed in seems to be the opinion of those who have followed the work of the two teams during the past two months. Harvard is going into the battle a slight favorite, but Yale has been showing such wonderful improvement during the past week or two that the followers of Eli are predicting a close battle, with Yale having a good chance to win.

A comparison of the players man for man finds Harvard stronger than Yale. In D. J. Wallace the Crimson has a man who should more than hold his own with C. B. White, the Yale center. In addition to this the Crimson has in J. L. Bigelow, a substitute to Wallace, who should hold his own with Yale's best.

For guards Harvard has S. B. Penneck and Melville Weston and appears to have the better of Yale here. Penneck easily surpasses any guard on the football field today, and he should outplay J. P. Walden or J. I. Conroy, the Yale guards. Weston is about on an equal with the Yale men.

In Capt. N. S. Talbot, Yale has an advantage at one tackle. Talbot will face Acting-Capt. W. H. Trumbull of Harvard and it should be a fine battle between these two players. Both are hard workers and lead their teams with great enthusiasm. Talbot has had more experience than Trumbull in this position. There is little to choose between K. B. G. Parson of Harvard and C. W. Betts of Yale at the other tackle. Parson is new to the game, but he is very powerful and fast. Betts has had more experience than his Crimson rival and will be expected to have a little the better of the argument.

The ends are going to take an important part in the playing of this game, especially Harvard's. Yale has been doing much with the lateral pass this fall and it will be up to the Crimson ends to see that this style of attack does not work successfully. H. R. Hardwick, Harvard's right end, is a wonderful player and should be the best end on the field. M. R. Brann of Yale who will play opposite him is the best of the Yale ends and he is especially clever on the forward pass. T. J. Coolidge, 3d, will play the other end for Harvard. He is a good steady player and appears to be about on a par with J. F. Stillman, Jr., the other Yale end, so that neither team has much advantage over the other in these two positions.

Both have two splendid quarterbacks. In M. J. Logan, Harvard has an exceptionally fine field general. His individual playing, however, is not as good as that of A. D. Wilson, the Yale quarter. Yale is stronger in substitutes as R. M. Scovill and F. F. Ainsworth are little behind Wilson, while D. C. Watson and E. Swigert are considerably behind Logan.

Harvard appears to have decidedly the better of it so far as halfbacks go. This is due not to the fact that Yale is weak in backs, but that the Crimson is wonderfully strong. In E. W. Mahan the Crimson will have the best back on the field, all departments of the game being considered. He will do the bulk of the Crimson's punting and he should average well up to 40 yards. He will also do the bulk of her drop-kicking and he is superior to any man Yale has for this work. His open field running, especially in returning punts should be the best of the day.

F. J. Bradley, Harvard's other halfback, is principally noted for his defensive playing. He is rated as the best defensive back of the year. He has also been showing some very strong line-backing this fall. For substitutes Harvard has R. S. C. King, Wingate Rollins, Wilmont Whitney and W. Wilcox, Jr., all good backs, but far below the first string men. Hardwick is also a star back and he would undoubtedly be transferred there should one of the regulars have to leave the game.

Yale has two very fine backs in F. F. Ainsworth and C. W. Knowles. Both are better men than the average back. Neither one appears to have any special department of backfield playing at which he excels, but both are all-around players. They have been especially good at the lateral passing game, which has been such a ground gainer for Yale this fall.

At fullback Yale has a decided superiority, as H. W. Le Gore is one of the best players of the game this year. He is of the same type as Mahan, although he does not have quite as much speed in his running. He is as long a punter as Mahan, but his kicking is not as well placed or as high, so that his side loses considerable distance through the opponents running back the punts for good distances. He is a fair drop kicker, but has been below form this fall. He is a good line punter and is exceptionally efficient at throwing a forward pass.

Now that Captain Brickley will not be able to play Harvard has had to develop a new man and his progress has

been nothing short of wonderful. Hugh Francke did not join the varsity squad until the season was more than half over. He had played on school eleven and on his freshman team, but had not had any varsity experience. He is tall and very powerful and the coaches have worked hard with him until he has become a splendid line punter and punter. Next to Mahan he is the best punter on the squad, only he is apt to be erratic in this. Defensively he plays a good game.

This year's Harvard team has been coached under the same system as has been used since Haughton took hold of the football. It has been well coached both as to individual and team play and the men have shown a determination to win that has been remarkable considering the handicaps the eleven has had to face during the latter part of the training season. The eleven is very strong in the old-style rushing game, punting and goal-kicking and has shown flashes of forward passing and lateral passes that indicate strength in these features of new football.

It is a truly typical Haughton eleven and while it would no doubt be considerably stronger were Captain Brickley to be in the lineup, the Crimson will go to New Haven tomorrow satisfied that their eleven will play football well up to the standard set by the championship teams of 1913 and 1913.

Yale is trying out a new system, one of the most radical departures ever made at New Haven. Not only is there a new coach in charge in the person of F. A. Hinckley, but he is developing an open game such as has never before been tried at Yale. His eleven showed much promise in the game with Princeton last Saturday, the lateral rugby pass and forward passes being the most successful feature of the offensive and it is on the success of these in the Harvard game that Yale will depend to win.

Defensively the team does not appear to be up to Yale standard or as powerful as the Harvard eleven. Coach Hinckley, however, is a believer that a strong offense is a good defense and he has molded this year's Blue eleven along those lines. Whether this system will triumph over the Haughton system will be determined tomorrow afternoon and while each team has its followers, the Crimson is favored by those who have followed the teams the closest during their preliminary seasons.

LIGHT PRACTISE FOR YALE SQUAD THIS AFTERNOON

Eli Varsity Football Players Will Spend the Night Before in New Haven for the First Time in Many Years

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The lightest kind of a signal practise will be given the Yale varsity football players today in final preparation for the game with Harvard tomorrow. Coach Hinckley has driven the players hard this week and the eleven appears to be at the very top of its game at the present time.

A long established custom will be broken this evening when the Yale eleven stays in this city. For years the players have spent the night before a Harvard-Yale game at some outside point, but Coach Hinckley has decided to keep all the players at home this year. Coach Hinckley put the team through the last hard practise Thursday afternoon. The team worked on the old Yale field behind closed gates and consumed more than an hour. A snappy signal drill, in which all of the regulars who will start Saturday, with the exception of Stillman, took part, took most of the time.

The team work was very good and the backfield had no difficulty in keeping their feet despite poor conditions of the gridiron. The passes were good and the forward passing was accurate, although Le Gore and Wilson, who threw the ball to the ends, had to contend with a water-soaked ball.

The kickers were given a 15-minute workout following the signal drill. The punts were high and of good distance, while the backfield men had little difficulty in handling them. Le Gore and Guernsey tried several drop kicks, which went fairly well. In the evening Coach Hinckley gave his men an hour of signal work in the Yale cage. The time was spent largely in individual instruction in offensive and defensive tactics, a policy which Hinckley has followed consistently for the past two weeks.

ALL-NATIONALS BEAT AMERICANS

PETALUMA, Cal.—The all-Nationals defeated the all-Americans, 8 to 3, here Thursday. The score:

Nationals	8	R	H	E
Americans	3	1	1	1
Batteries	Vaughn and Clarke; James and McAvoy			

DARTMOUTH TEAM LEAVES HANOVER FOR AUBURNDALE

Capt. L. A. Whitney and His Football Eleven Is in Championship Form for Boston Game

HANOVER, N. H.—Capt. L. A. Whitney and his Dartmouth varsity football squad left here this morning for Auburndale, Mass., where they will spend the night before the big game with Syracuse at Fenway park, Boston. The team is in championship form and while Coach Cavanaugh and the players expect a hard battle, they are looking for a victory.

Final practise was given the team Thursday afternoon under most unfavorable conditions. Every one was on hand at 3, and they were given an hour of hard shadow scrimmaging against Syracuse formations. All the men were in excellent condition, McAuliffe's playing being especially satisfactory to the coaches. He probably will start Saturday's game.

The probable lineup, as given out tonight, was: Redfield, L., McAuliffe, L., Merrill, I. G., Milmore, C., Spears, R. G., Cotton, R. T., Winslow, R. E., Ghee, Q. B., Whitney, Gerrish and Curtis, backs.

In the afternoon the entire student body gathered at alumni oval and watched practise and the burning of the dummy. Captain Whitney touched the match to the oil-soaked mass. Finally all bared their heads and sang the Dartmouth song.

Enthusiasm ran still higher at the mass meeting at Commons. The speakers, chief among whom were Coach Cavanaugh, Professor Lingley and Professor Wicker, were cheered to the echo, and about 700 students signified their expectation of following the team to Boston.

HARVARD SOCCER TEAM LEAVES FOR GAME WITH YALE

The Harvard varsity soccer football team left Cambridge this afternoon for New Haven, where they play Yale tomorrow morning on the Yale field at 10:15 o'clock. The squad will spend the night at the Hotel Heubliens in Hartford, arriving in New Haven just before the game.

So far the varsity team has not been especially successful, losing one and tying two of the three championship games played, while Yale has played two games, of which they have tied one and lost one. The two teams will probably lineup in the following order:

HARVARD
Nichols, r.f.b., ... Rodie
J. M. Jennings, l.f.b., ... Gifford
Chubb, r.f.b., ... Crawford
Fenn, l.f.b., ... Bright
O'Neill, c.h.b., ... Burrows
Moffat, r.h.b., ... Haskill
Weld, l.o.f., ... Tripp
Blackmur, l.f.f., ... Tucker
Baker, c.f., ... Gambie
J. C. Jennings, r.f.f., ... Robins
Norris, r.o.f., ... Lof, Lee

COLLEGE TEAMS INVITED TO RUN IN TITLE RACES

NEW YORK—An invitation has been extended to the Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania cross-country teams to compete in the Amateur Athletic Union's junior and senior national title races, which will be contested respectively on Dec. 5 and 12 at Van Cortlandt park. Blanks for the contests have been issued by F. W. Rubien, recently appointed chairman of the national championship committee.

It is hoped by athletic enthusiasts that some of the colleges will accept the invitation, for it would arouse much interest in the coming title events. For several years past the same athletes have been competing in the cross-country blue ribbon races and some new men are needed to maintain interest in the events.

The intercollegiate cross-country championship will be decided at New Haven tomorrow morning, and it would not be difficult for the athletes to keep in training two or three weeks longer.

R. P. BRESNAHAN NAMED MANAGER OF CHICAGO CLUB

CINCINNATI, O.—R. P. Bresnahan was appointed manager of the Chicago National League Baseball Club Thursday, following a meeting between President Thomas of the club, C. P. Taft, owner of the majority of the stock of the club, and Bresnahan. Bresnahan has signed a contract for three years.

While the selection of Bresnahan to the management of the Cubs was not unexpected, the length of the contract came as a distinct surprise to baseball men here. When asked if the signing of Bresnahan to a three-year contract meant that all negotiations for the sale of the club were at an end, Mr. Taft said:

"Negotiations ended several days ago, and we are simply going ahead with the operation of the ball club. The signing of a manager for three years is not an unusual thing in baseball."

PRINCETON AND HAVERFORD TIE
HAVERFORD, Pa.—The Princeton and Haverford intercollegiate league association football game here Thursday resulted in a 1-to-1 tie.

SYRACUSE SQUAD IN BOSTON FOR DARTMOUTH

Orange Football Players Arrive in Time for Breakfast and Are Stopping at the Copley Square Hotel

The Syracuse varsity football squad, 27 players strong, is now quartered at the Copley Square hotel, where they will stay until after the game with Dartmouth tomorrow afternoon. The party arrived about 7 o'clock this morning, coming over from Syracuse in sleeping cars. They had breakfast at the hotel and took things easy during the morning. Just what would be given the men for practise this afternoon was not definitely decided up to lunch time, but it was expected that they would not get anything more than a light signal drill and a talk on football.

The entire varsity squad except Forsyth made the trip and the coaches and trainers expect to put a team in the field which will be at least 50 per cent stronger than that which opposed Colgate last week.

Coach O'Neill pitted the varsity against the freshmen Thursday afternoon for the last practise at Syracuse. The play was hard, but of short duration. The first-year men were on the offensive much of the time, hammering away at the varsity with the formations which Dartmouth used against Pennsylvania last week.

Coach O'Neill is undecided on his lineup. It is expected, however, that Captain Shufelt will play the center. Schlatter and White will play the guards, Johnson and McElligott, tackles, and Travis and Woodruff ends; in the backfield it looks like Seymour, quarterback; Wilkinson and Rose, halves, and O'Connell, fullback.

A large delegation of undergraduates was at the Syracuse station with their hand to give the team a rousing sendoff.

BROWN SQUAD IN LONG PRACTISE

PROVIDENCE—The Brown University football coaches drove the squad through a long session of signal practise, under poor conditions, on Andrews field Thursday. Because of the uniformly good weather this fall handling a wet ball proved a decided handicap to the members of the team and there was a lot of fumbling. Both Clark and Durbin were used at quarterback, while Murphy looked on from the side lines.

Murphy is out of the game, and though it is probable that he will be able to play in the Carlisle game the coaches are taking no chances by using him on a slippery field. When Durbin, who is a promising quarterback, relieved Clark, the latter shifted over to halfback. Captain Mitchell also watched the practise from the side lines.

EIGHT TEAMS IN TIE FOR HONORS

NEW YORK—The leaders in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden were about four miles ahead of the former record of 108 hours set by Hill and Ryan last year as they continued at their work today. Eight teams were tied at 2116 miles and 7 laps at 12 m. They were Goulet and Gronda, Moran and McNamara, Fogler and Hill, Root and Clark, Egg and Verri, Cameron and Kaiser, Lawson and Drobach and Lawrence and Magin. The former record was 2113 miles.

GIANTS PURCHASE CATCHER MARSHALL

NEW YORK—The New York National league baseball club has purchased the release of Catcher Robert Marshall from the Denver club of the Western league. Marshall caught for the Davenport champions of the Three I league last season and Denver purchased him from that club. He hit for over .400 last season.

CHICAGO FEDERALS INCREASE STOCK

CHICAGO—The capital stock of the Chicago club of the Federal baseball league was increased from \$250,000 to \$400,000 at the annual meeting here Thursday. Most of this sum already has been spent by Charles Weeghman, president, it was announced, and the increase was to provide his surety.

COLUMBIA MEETS PENN TOMORROW

NEW YORK—Columbia University will play the University of Pennsylvania in soccer tomorrow afternoon on South field. This is the first home game in the intercollegiate series, and the good showing that the Blue and White eleven has made in its preliminary games promises a close game. Captain Hamilton will be back in the Columbia line.

HARVARD SECOND DISBANDS

Harvard's second football squad disbanded for the season Thursday evening following the annual dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston. About 60 attended the dinner, W. F. Garcelon, '95, acting as toastmaster.

HARVARD ELEVEN TRAINS TODAY AT NEW LONDON

Entire Crimson Varsity Football Squad Will Hold Last Practise of Season This Afternoon

NEW LONDON, Conn.—With those of the Harvard varsity football squad who were not in the party which came here Thursday evening joining the advance arrivals this noon, Head Coach Haughton has mapped out a fast signal drill for the entire squad on the field of the New London baseball club this afternoon. It will be the last practise of the year. The team will spend the night here and go to New Haven tomorrow morning in time for the game with Yale.

Nineteen of the varsity players in charge of Head Coach Haughton arrived here Thursday evening from New Haven, where they had spent the afternoon practising on Yale field. The backs and ends, who formed the advance expedition, had a half hour's work in the new bowl in slush and mud that at times covered their ankles. Mahan punted and drop-kicked splendidly and Logan made some startling catches of high spirals. Three backfields ran through signals for a quarter of an hour.

After practise the men were hustled into a big truck and taken to the New Haven station, where they boarded a special car for New London.

The men went to bed early. A blackboard talk will be given the squad in the Lyceum hall after dinner tonight.

Captain Brickley went to Yale's bowl and watched the practise, but did not get into a suit.

HARVARD PLAYERS LEAVE CAMBRIDGE FOR NEW LONDON

After breakfast at the Varsity Club this morning those of the Harvard football squad who had not gone to New Haven Thursday with the advance guard left Cambridge for Boston where they took a train to New London to join the other players. The players who made up today's party were: Atkinson, C. A. Coolidge, Jr., T. J. Coolidge, Conway, L. Curtis, R. C. Curtis, Elken, Greene, Kean, Morgan, Parson, Penneck, Signourney, Smith, Trumbull, Underwood, Weatherhead, Weston.

These players spent Thursday afternoon in the baseball cage at Soldiers field practising against the scrub team for the last time this season. The seconds used the Yale formations they have been trained in, and the varsity linemen had a session at breaking them up.

TUFTS PLAYERS GIVEN LETTERS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Twenty members of the Tufts College varsity football squad were awarded the varsity letter Thursday, and 18 were granted the second team letter as follows:

Varsity—"G. W. Angell, W. J. Bennett, H. E. Hadley, L. F. Bingham, W. E. O'Donnell, J. W. M. Parks, Jr., W. B. Richardson, W. C. Schlotterbeck, W. J. Tobin, R. E. Turner, O. D. Westcott, L. E. Murphy, H. W. Newton, R. S. Robbins, Lewis Sabornie, L. H. Teale, D. H. Whitney and H. W. Burrett.

Second—"E. C. Hunt, R. Abbott, E. Y. Boynton, A. V. Bratt, H. Brown, W. F. Brown, E. W. Gore, L. Hawker, A. W. Horne, A. Hubbard, W. C. Moody, J. F. Nash, F. P. O'Gorman, G. Olsen, E. Parrell, L. A. Rice, B. C. Watson, A. L. Nellis.

GAFFEY WILL SEE HARVARD-YALE GAME

Secretary Herman Nickerson of the Boston Braves received word from New York this morning that contrary to expectations President J. E. Gaffney will not visit Boston this week, but will come over the first part of next week. Mr. Gaffney stated that he will go to New Haven tomorrow to witness the Harvard-Yale football game in the new Yale bowl. There are a number of matters of importance connected with the club that will require Mr. Gaffney's personal attention at the club's headquarters.

PENN TO PURCHASE ARMY-NAVY TICKETS

PHILADELPHIA—Thursday the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association announced that representatives of the association would buy up all tickets for the Army-Navy game that have reached the hands of the speculators. A record has been kept of all tickets given out and the premium paid will be charged back to the original purchasers.

SIDELINE NOTES

THE HOME FORUM



Ifugao Houses Give Glimpse of Filipinos at Home

The Ifugaos inhabit a small mountainous part of the province of Visaya, in northern Luzon, Philippine islands. Their homes, though small, are nevertheless well built. The foundations are four or more posts set solidly in the ground,

more often than not carved, but without exception provided with projecting shoulders to prevent the rats from climbing in. The sides of the house are made of bamboo basketry, and the floor is generally of rough hewn boards. The roof is

always carefully and thickly thatched. Inasmuch as there is but one small door and no windows to the house the interior is always dark, a fact augmented by the soot from the pitch pine fire which is usually smoldering on the primitively constructed hearth. The ordinary house contains two rooms, the living room and the store room. The latter, reached by a short ladder from the living room, serves as a receptacle for foodstuffs and household furnishings. The houses are grouped in tiny villages, there not being a single large town among the Ifugaos.

MACAULAY'S CONSCIENTIOUSNESS

"The laboriousness of Macaulay as an author demands our gratitude"—wrote Mr. Gladstone in an interesting article which originally appeared in the Quarterly Review—"all the more because his natural speech was in sentences of set and ordered structure, well high ready for the press. It is delightful to find that the most successful prose writer of the day was also the most painstaking. Here is indeed a literary conscience. The very same gratification may be expressed with reference to our most successful poet, Mr. Tennyson. Great is the praise due to the poet; still greater, from the nature of the case, that share which falls to the lot of Macaulay. For a poet's diligence is, all along, a honeyed work. He is ever traveling in flowery meads. Macaulay, on the other hand, unshrinkingly went through an immense mass of inquiry, which even he sometimes felt to be irksome, and which to most men would have been intolerable.

He was perpetually picking the grain of corn out of the bushel of chaff. He freely chose to undergo the dust and heat and strain of battle, before he would challenge from the public the crown of victory. And in every way it was remarkable that he should maintain his lofty standard of conception and performance. Mediocrity is new, as formerly, dangerous," says Mr. Gladstone, "to the poet; but among even the most successful writers of prose, those who rise sensibly above it are the very rarest exceptions. The tests of excellence in prose are as much less palpable as the best hopes of our shipshop generation. "We have accordingly had in him, at the time when the need was greatest, a most vigilant guardian of the language. We seem to detect rare and slight evidence of carelessness in his Journal; of which we can only say that, in a production of the moment, written for himself alone, we are surprised that they are not more numerous and considerable. In general society, carelessness of usage is almost universal, and it is exceedingly difficult for an individual, however vigilant, to avoid catching some of the trashy or faulty usages which are continually in his ear. But in his published works his grammar, his orthography, nay, his punctuation (too often surrendered to the printer), are faultless. On these questions, and on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of a word, he may even be called an authority without appeal; and we cannot doubt that we owe it to his works, and to their boundless circulation, that we have not in this age witnessed a more rapid corruption and degeneration of the language."

Philadelphia in 1682

"Philadelphia, the expectation of those who are concerned in this province, is at last laid out, to the great content of those here who are in any way interested therein," wrote William Penn in 1682. "The situation is a neck of land and lieth between two navigable rivers, Delaware and Schuylkill, whereby it hath two fronts upon the water, each a mile, and two from river to river. Delaware is a glorious river, but the Schuylkill, being a hundred miles boatable above the falls and its course northwest toward the fountain of Susquehanna (that tends to the heart of the province and both ways our own), it is like to be a great part of the settlement of this age. I say little of the town itself, because a platform will soon be shown you by my agent in which those who are purchasers of me will find their names and interests. But this I will say for the good providences of God of all the places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated; so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers or the convenience of the coaves, docks and springs, the loftiness and soundness of the land." Penn speaks of the size of the settlement, saying: "It is advanced further less than a year to about four-score houses and cottages, such as they are, where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can, while the countrymen are close at their farms."

Attention and Talk

The attention of the listener affords a sort of accompaniment to the music of the talk. Before employing a beautiful word, make a place for it. Only the temperate style is classic.—Joseph Joubert.

Hawthorne and Emerson

Hawthorne's portrait of Emerson in "Mosses from an Old Manse" is in part as follows: "For myself there had been epochs of my life when I, too, might have asked of this prophet the master-word that should solve me the riddle of the universe. But now, being happy, I felt as if there were no question to be put, and therefore admired Emerson as a poet of deep beauty and austere tenderness, but sought nothing from him as a philosopher. It was good, nevertheless, to meet him in the woodpaths, or sometimes in our avenue, with that pure intellectual gleam diffused about his presence like the garment of a shining one; and he so quiet, so simple, so without pretension, encountering each man alive as if expecting to receive more than he could impart. But it was impossible to dwell in his vicinity without inhaling more or less the mountain atmosphere of his lofty thought."

The Murmur of a Summer's Day

Here, where the reaper was at work of late, In this high field's dark corner, where he leaves His coat, his basket, and his earthen cruse, And in the sun all morning binds the sheaves, Then here, at noon, comes back his stores to use; Here will I sit and wait, While to my ear from uplands far away The bleating of the folded flocks is borne; With distant cries of reapers in the corn— All the live murmur of a summer's day.

Screened is this nook o'er the high half reaped field, And here till sundown, Shepherd! will I be, Through the thick corn the scarlet poppies peep And round green roots and yellowing stalks I see Pale blue convolvulus in tendrils creep; And air-swept lindens yield. Their scent, and rustle down their perfumed showers Of bloom on the bent grass where I am laid, And bower me from the August sun with shade. —Matthew Arnold.

Helpers

Only those who have helped themselves know how to help others, and to respect their right to help themselves.—George Bernard Shaw.

The Ancient Towns of Flanders

Though Belgium has only existed since 1839 as an independent state, yet every Belgian city has an ancient historical record going back for centuries. In the twelfth century while the rest of Europe were engaged in feudal wars and profligate crusades, the peaceful burghers of Flanders were devoting themselves to the development of industries, wool being the most important, and the Flemish merchants rapidly became very prosperous. The immense extension of industry, combined with the great energy and independence of the inhabitants made the great Flemish towns, or "free cities," into great standing markets or perpetual fairs. The Low Countries became the great mercantile and manufacturing centers of northern Europe, and the money markets of Europe were controlled

through their exchanges. One of the earliest expressions of the wealth and independence of the Belgian communities was the erection of a belfry. The right to possess a bell was one of the first privileges granted to a city and was not only an outward sign of prosperity but was also a means of calling the people together. The tower served as a place to preserve the city records. The oldest belfry in Belgium seems to have been at Tournay. At Ypres and Bruges the belfries formed part of the great halls. Many belfries such as those at Nieuport, Alost, and Furnes have been of much interest to the antiquary. There is hardly a town, or even a village, in Belgium that did not possess a church of more or less architectural importance, the churches of Tournay, Antwerp,

A BEECHER FOREST DESCRIPTION

In his now almost forgotten novel of "Norwood," Henry Ward Beecher wrote pleasantly of trees and forests, quite regardless, it may be commented, of that rule of artistic fiction which requires that the plot shall at all times be progressing. Right in the midst of urgent events, the author announces, "To the great tree-loving fraternity we belong," and goes on to a leisurely appreciation covering several pages, proving by its discriminating praise and intimate interpretation, that the assertion is but simple fact. "I like best," he says, at one point, "a forest of mingled trees, ash, maple, oak, beech, hickory and evergreens, with birches growing along the edges of the brook that carries itself through the roots and stones to the willows that grow in yonder meadow. It should be deep and somber in some directions, run-

ning off into shadowy recesses and coverts beyond all footsteps. In such a wood there is endless variety. It will breathe as many voices to your fancy as might be brought from some organ beneath the pressure of some Handel's hands. By the way, Handel and Beethoven always remind me of forests. So do some poets, whose numbers are," as various as vegetation, as "fine as the choicest cut leaves, strong and rugged in places as the unbarked trunk and gnarled roots at the ground's surface. "Is there any other place, except the seaside, where hours are so short and moments so swift as in a forest? Where else, except in the rare communion of those friends much loved, do we awake from pleasure whose calm flow is without a ripple, into surprise that whole hours are gone which we thought but just begun—blossomed and dropped, which we thought but just budding!"

When Rhode Island Received Religious Freedom

Telling the story of Rhode Island's charter, Bancroft wrote in 1837: "The supreme power was committed—the rule continues today—to a governor, deputy governor, ten assistants, now called senators, and deputies from the towns. It marks a singular moderation, that the scruples of the inhabitants were so respected that no oath of allegiance was required of them; the laws were so agreeable to those of England, yet with the kind reference to the constitution of the place and the nature of the people, and with great benevolence the monarch proceeded to exercise, as his brother attempted to do in England and as by the laws of England he could not do within the realm, the dispensing power in matters of religion. 'No person of the said colony at any time hereafter shall be in any wise molested, punished, disquieted or called in question, for any difference of opinion in matters of religion; every person may at all times freely and fully enjoy his own judgment and conscience in matters of religious concerns.' The charter

did not limit freedom to Christian sects alone; it granted equal rights to the pain and the worshiper of Fo. To the disciples of Confucius it was, on the part of a Christian prince, no more than an act of reciprocal justice; the charter of Rhode Island was granted just one year after the Emperor of China had proclaimed the enfranchisement of Christianity among the hundred millions of his people. "No joy could be purer than that of the colonists, when the news was spread about that 'George Baxter, the most faithful and happy bringer of the charter' had arrived. On the beautiful island, long esteemed a paragon for fertility and famed as one of the pleasant seaside spots in the world, the whole body of the people gathered together 'for the solemn reception of his majesty's gracious letters patent.' It was 'a very great meeting and assembly.' The letters of the agent 'were opened and read with good delivery and attention; the charter was next taken

forth from the precious box that had held it, and was 'read by Baxter, in the audience and view of all the people; and the letters of his majesty's royal stamp and the broad seal, with much becoming gravity, were held up on high, and presented to the perfect view of the people.' Now Rhode Island was safe; Massachusetts had denied the separate existence of that colony; she must now yield to the willing witness of their sovereign. And how could Rhode Island be otherwise than grateful to Charles II., who had granted to them all that they had asked, and who relied on their affections, without exacting even the oath of allegiance? "This charter of government, constituting, as it then seemed, a pure democracy, and establishing a political system which few beside the Rhode Islanders themselves believed to be practicable, is still in existence (1837), and is the oldest constitutional charter now valid in the world." In 1842 Rhode Island adopted its present constitution.

THE MIND OF CHRIST

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Apostle Paul enjoined his people, "Christ with us." How, to illustrate, can we have music with us? By a mental understanding of music. How can we have mathematics with us? By knowing its basic law and applying and proving its rules. How can we ever have heaven with us? By a mental appreciation of heaven, surely, and by nothing else. And goodness, mercy, justice, honesty—how can they be with us? By our being good, merciful, just and honest, and in no lesser way. So, then, God is with us, Christ is with us, to the extent we ourselves are God-like, Christ-like, no more and no less. And a mental appreciation, appropriation and manifestation of Christ-like thoughts and deeds is the only obedience to the injunction—"let this mind be in you."

This brings us to the distinction Mrs. Eddy has made for mankind in her perception of the two different things which the terms Christ and Jesus imply. According to history many other Hebrew men were given the name of Jesus. Jesus of Nazareth was the purely human designation for the person and for his birthplace. Christ is the title designating that divine understanding which shone through Jesus as light would pour through a window pane. Just as the light and the window are never one and the same thing, so Christ and Jesus were not identical. Yet Jesus presented Christ, manifested Christ fully and completely, there being no sin found in him; therefore he was so high and pure an exponent of the Christ that the human Jesus, the corporeal person, finally disappeared in what we call the ascension. The eternality of the Christ found in the temporal Jesus, the virgin's son, no obstruction to its spiritual activity. Mrs. Eddy writes upon page 333 of the text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Throughout all generations both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth. Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and the prophets caught glorious glimpses of the Messiah, or Christ, which baptized these seers in the divine nature, the essence of Love." Jesus, born of Mary's purity, could express the appearing of the Christ. In the words of the text-book, found on page 332, "He expressed the highest type of divinity, which a fleshly form could express in that age." Jesus, un-

animated by Christ, could have helped or saved nothing. Jesus illumined by the presence of Christ, or, put otherwise, by the spiritual understanding of God, God's nature, law, power, presence, which understanding constitutes the Mind of Christ, could literally extinguish in human experience sin, sickness and death for himself and for others. And so he became truly the Saviour or Way-shower for all mankind.

Upon page 583 of Science and Health, Christ is defined as "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." Small wonder then, that Paul urged upon us that Mind which was "in Christ Jesus." An understanding of the Mind of Christ, an adoption of the spiritual thinking, which is really Christ-likeness, will, in the measure it is loved and lived, come to our sense of the flesh to destroy our incarnate error; and nothing less than Christ will.

Christian Science reveals God as divine Mind, everywhere present, all-powerful, only good and knowing only good. Then the rule for demonstrating the presence of God in human affairs is to let the divine Mind which is God govern human thinking. Can we picture any better kind of thinking than that set forth in what is known as Christ Jesus' Sermon on the Mount? And thought by thought, effort by effort, this spiritual point of view can take the place of selfishness and greed and dishonesty and impurity in our thinking—and what more can the coming of Christ mean than the coming of spiritualized purified thinking and acting to the individual?

The centuries since the earthly life of Jesus among us have shown that a substitution of human good for human evil, while it has meant progress, has not established salvation. Present-day conditions, both individual and worldwide, prove this. Men can be saved from sin and sickness and death only as divine Mind itself, the Christ thinking which is the divine Mind understood, takes the place of the whole faulty human sense of good and of evil. Christian Science reveals the nature and presence of divine Mind, makes plain the law by which the divine idea is imparted to man; shows mortals how to watch their own thoughts and bar out all false beliefs. Christian Science truly leads mortals to obey Paul's injunction in teaching us what divine Mind is, how divine law operates, and how spiritually right thinking establishes Christ-likeness today in the lives of those who are really ready to give up material points of view and let some measure of the Christ animate and govern them.

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Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914

Promoting National Utilities Bureau

THE recent conference in Philadelphia, in which mayors of cities and students of urban administration and of public utility management participated, indorsed the recently organized and soon to be incorporated national utilities bureau. The aims of this organization we described and indorsed when it was taking form last spring. In a word the institution has come into existence to introduce the cooperative method among cities in their campaigns for control of the utility corporations. Local conditions vary as to details, but not as to the larger issues involved; and it is to pool the expert opinion and practical experience of all cities and to put the results at the service of any one city that the bureau has been established, with an advisory board of some of the ablest lawyers, sociologists and students of domestic and foreign systems of government that there are in the United States.

As between municipal ownership of public utilities and state control of municipal corporations with private ownership retained, the conference declined to go on record. The differences of opinion are yet too distinct for any such definite verdict. Of course such a bureau, with a national field to work in, from which something like complete evidence can be gathered, in due time will be able to furnish subsequent conferences with facts that will go far toward shaping some definitive expression of opinion on this vexed issue.

What the bureau now stands ready to do is to come in as an ally, with its advisory board acting as experts, whenever a reform administration sets about getting justice done and finds itself opposed by the corporations, with their able counsel and large financial resources. The fruits of experience, the collected information and the devices of litigation that have enabled cities to regain popular rights are to be made available for the community latest grappling with the problem. The organization is to have expert counsel that it might not be able to afford if dependent on its own treasury, but which will enable it to enter the courts on a more equal footing than often has been the case in the past.

Philadelphia is to be credited with initiating the movement. This is an interesting fact, since there also was held the first meeting of the National Municipal League. Local conditions no doubt have accounted for much of the deeper insight of civic reformers as to the seeming impossibility of getting desired results by strictly local action. The ramifications of the issue to be met are not confined to local or even to state areas. Consequently the matter must be dealt with from the people's as well as from the corporation's side with something like the breadth of knowledge and organized power that the occasion demands. This kind of dealing the bureau has in view.

Arkansas' Profitable Farming Campaign

WITH the state university, the United States department of agriculture, the farmers' societies, the railroads, the newspapers, the public school teachers and practically everybody and everything else within the borders of the commonwealth behind it, the Arkansas movement looking to more profitable farming should be successful. Like other southern states, Arkansas has been farming under a system that has supplied the farmer with necessities, perhaps, but has withheld from him many of the comforts of existence, to say nothing of the luxuries. The system has been mainly to blame. The Arkansas farmer has worked as hard and, generally speaking, as intelligently as the Kansas farmer, but the Kansas farmer has outstripped him completely in the matter of profits, because while the former has held principally if not exclusively to one crop, the latter has gone in for diversity. Very often the Arkansas farmer, because of his infatuation for cotton, has been obliged to spend all he got from his single crop for provisions raised in Kansas.

Twenty-four counties of Arkansas are to be canvassed within the next six weeks in the interest of diversification. In each county trained agriculturists will show the farmers how they can get away from cotton and make the departure profitable. Thirty-eight skilled teachers will be engaged in this work. The farmers are to be taught how to select soil and seed for various crops, how to plant and cultivate them, and how to market them.

The movement is called a "state agricultural revival." It is this and more. It is a state industrial awakening. It promises, in fact, to liberate the Arkansas farmer from a fatuous pursuit. He has been told time and again that in his own interest he should raise the foodstuffs necessary to his own supply on his own farm, making this a principal and not merely an incidental task. Now he is going to be shown how to do it, and better still, now for the first time he seems ready, in a whole-hearted way, to be shown.

Arkansas should yield as large a crop and as great a variety of soil products as do Kansas, Missouri or Iowa. The state is one of the most fertile in the Union. It is likely to rival its neighbors in general production in the next few years, if it shall cling to diversification with the same enthusiasm that marks its entrance upon the movement.

Conservative Optimism in the Northwest

A TRADE letter for the current month issued by one of the larger financial institutions of the Pacific Northwest of the United States is interesting for geographical reasons and important because of its bearing on general continental conditions. Very naturally it takes cognizance of those products peculiar to the section with which it deals, such as apples, salmon and lumber, the wheat crop having been discussed in an earlier review. Without going into details, the general state of industry in that quarter is reflected in the bank statements for October. In that month Portland showed an increase of \$5,000,000 over the previous month, Seattle a slight increase and Spokane and Tacoma a loss. All of these cities registered a loss compared with the corresponding period in 1913.

This exhibit differs in no essential particular from that made by other sections of the United States. Depression in business has known no sectional boundaries. Emergence into prosperous conditions undoubtedly will be marked by like characteristics. It is evi-

dent in the circular of information and advice on which we are touching that the outlook has already become brighter in the Pacific Northwest as elsewhere, although clouds are still flitting across the sky. Everything is not to take on a roseate hue immediately. There may be reduction and passing of dividends, the recipients of the letter are reminded, "but it will certainly not pay to sacrifice holdings hastily that for a long period have had stable values but for the time being may suffer depression. It will pay better to keep what we have and to trim our personal expenditures according to our respective incomes."

This is good advice for any part of the country, or for any time. On the north Pacific coast, whether on the United States or the Canadian side of the line, present value shrinkage is abnormal, and there is stimulating assurance in the announcement that "the banks generally, while conserving their own resources and putting them in as liquid a form as possible, are carefully guarding the credit of their customers." One potent reason for guarding and liquefying bank resources, a reason felt recently throughout the whole country, is less pressing since the federal reserve system has been launched. In the Pacific Northwest, as elsewhere, much money that has been held tightly in vaults for months should now be released, to the relief of energy, enterprise and industry. Oregon, Washington and Idaho should feel the new impulse and respond to it as quickly as any other states of the Union. They are thus far only conservatively optimistic, but a liberated currency will soon correct the disposition to hesitate in the presence of opportunity.

Briefer Legislative Terms and Ballots

THE very pressure and complexity of living are forcing upon states modifications of long-established political customs. Thus in Massachusetts measures are now being taken to force reduction of the time spent and the labors imposed by the present annual sitting of the General Court, and to enable electors to use what has come to be known popularly as the "short ballot." It is seen that law-makers are now asked to deal too specifically with local and individual matters that should be adjusted otherwise in conformity with general rules legislatively defined, and that voters are too often called on to vote for state officials about whom they cannot possibly be well enough informed to discriminate intelligently as between candidates. In conformity with opinion elsewhere the trend in the Bay state is toward conceding increased responsibility as well as power to executive officials, whose intelligent choice of subordinates will be substituted for the uninformed and sometimes careless electoral action of the people. In days of simpler democracy, with a majority of the population living in rural regions and in small villages and towns, the citizens had ways and means of coming to know fairly well the merits of candidates for office, ways that are not workable in a time when the population of a state like Massachusetts is mainly urban and as heterogeneous racially and otherwise as it is now. Moreover, with waning partisan political machinery and the passing of the "convention" system of nomination certain former auxiliary factors in the process of bringing candidates effectively before voters have disappeared; and the results of the new direct primary system of choosing officials have not been so reassuring as has been predicted by champions of that change. Consequently opinion favorable to extension of executive choice of lesser officials is increasing in volume. As we have said, it coincides with a general trend, national as well as local, to centralize responsibility on grounds of resulting superior efficiency of government; and it also has the merit of seeming to relieve the voter of duties that, even with the best of intentions, he finds difficult. When he enters the voting booth with the present form of ballot and its formidable array of names of persons, the more conscientious he is, the more perplexed he often becomes. With a "short ballot" there would be fewer names to choose from and greater likelihood that he would have some knowledge of candidates to justify his elective choice.

Significance of Cotton Loan Fund

NOTWITHSTANDING many predictions to the contrary, the efforts of Secretary McAdoo to create a bankers' fund of \$135,000,000 to enable the cotton growers of the South to hold their crop for better prices have been, it is announced from Washington, entirely successful. Of the total, \$100,000,000 was subscribed, in fact, over-subscribed, in non-cotton-growing states. It is worthy of note that some of the great New York financial institutions came to the assistance of the secretary promptly and generously upon the circulation of a rumor to the effect that the project had fallen through. New York subscribed originally \$50,000,000, Baltimore, \$2,500,000; Boston, \$2,085,000; Chicago, \$13,000,000; Detroit, \$1,082,000; Cincinnati, \$2,000,000; Cleveland, \$2,000,000; Kansas City, \$2,000,000; Louisville, \$1,000,000; Philadelphia, \$4,640,000; Pittsburgh, \$2,000,000; Richmond, \$1,125,000; St. Louis, \$11,500,000; San Francisco, \$360,000; Washington, \$1,000,000. To make good a shortage in the total of over \$3,000,000, certain New York bankers increased the subscription of that city by the necessary amount.

Considered rightly, this list has an interest and importance that extends beyond mere figures. Secretary Bryan was severely criticized by certain anti-administration newspapers recently for saying that the financial center of the country had been moved from Wall street to Washington. The fact that control of the national banking system of the United States is now in the national capital, and the fact that the secretary of the treasury is able to command a bankers' pool of \$135,000,000 practically at call, thereby establishing a financial precedent of great moment, and one not altogether welcome to old-line financiers, would seem to prove the correctness of Secretary Bryan's view.

But it is certainly of great interest and importance that by exercising a tremendous moral influence the United States government has been enabled by powerful private financial interests to rescue a great native industry from peril.

Cheering Outlook in a Big Steel Town

FIVE THOUSAND men, who had been idle for periods ranging from weeks to months, on Monday of this week were given employment that promises to continue long in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind. It is the expectation of the managers of this great concern that prosperous conditions, already making themselves apparent, will develop within the next few months to a point where the demands of trade will tax the capacity of the

company's plants not only in Gary but elsewhere. According to one of the officials of the corporation an upward trend in the business thermometer all over the United States is the only thing looked for.

For the present the mills at Gary will be employed in getting out small steel products, chiefly articles for agricultural implement factories, and in building steel and iron plates for ore steamers. The Pittsburgh mills are busy filling armor plate contracts with European governments, and most of their smaller orders will go to Gary; but all this is simply preliminary to the rush that will not only be occasioned but precipitated by the return of domestic business to a normal state.

If it may be assumed that the railroads have finally passed through the ordeal of legislative inquiry and consequent restriction, and are now to be left free to work their way out of accumulated difficulties, it will be reasonable also to assume that they must enter upon their new era equipped for the fulfillment of the duties they will be called upon to perform. For the last five years, at least, they have been retrenching in every way. Most of them are in need of new rails and new rolling stock. Their owners must raise money to supply these needs. Some have estimated the amount necessary to a complete reequipment of the roads at half a billion dollars. This amount, and much more, is in the country and seeking investment. The railroads can borrow all they require on betterment account, provided they are assured the privilege to earn enough to meet their legitimate obligations. This assurance may be expected providing the railroad corporations shall fall into agreement with the public demand for honest, impartial and efficient service. The public, we believe, is disposed to be liberal toward the railroads as well as just. It looks as if the end of a long dispute had been reached, and if this is the case it would seem that the purchases of the railroads alone should be of sufficient volume within the next few months to establish a new record in rail, locomotive, car, coach and general railway equipment production.

The full complement of men in the Gary mills is 8000. When the steel plants of that town are running to their full capacity then, if the usual method of gauging industrial conditions in the United States be accepted, good times will be regarded as close at hand.

On Spending Other People's Money

WRITING in the Independent on "What the Filipinos Want," the secretary of the interior of the Philippines defines the working policy of the Harrison administration, as he, Winfred T. Denison, is practicing it. Its first premise is, that the money which is being spent is that of the Filipinos, and not that of the Americans. The second is that, save so far as international issues enter in, moneys received from taxation shall be spent chiefly as the natives wish it to be spent and not according to the opinions of Americans.

Proceeding on this theory it becomes necessary to present certain choices to the islanders. As they make them continuously they will be educated to wiser distinctions as time goes on. But even now, it is Secretary Denison's opinion, they usually desire as well as need advantageous things, and this even among the least civilized mountain tribes. For his experiences in testing the people along this line have convinced him that a policy of trust and faith on the part of the government insures almost inevitably a right response on the part of the people. Self-choice and self-help may be a slower process of getting to the goal, but such a process is none the less sure, and it trains through adverse as well as propitious experiments.

This theory runs counter to the latter-day demand for efficient government, controlled from above or from without. It presupposes that a people have a right to stumble upward in their own way always but emerging a stronger race than if always "assisted." In short it is the older Anglo-American ideal of democracy, revived and applied as far as possible to a dependency populated by Asiatics. On the pecuniary side it is the Christian doctrine of stewardship carried into politics and statecraft. The revenue being derived from Filipinos, it must be spent for them, and not for the officials who administer it, or primarily for the power they represent.

Believing in this doctrine of stewardship, Secretary Denison is challenging some extravagant forms of expenditure initiated earlier in the history of American occupation. If he must make his choice between spending \$500 for a work embodying research as to the molluscs of the islands and spending the same sum for a first school in a remote district, he is likely to invest the sum in education of children and civic betterment, and to let the monograph on molluscs wait.

The main defect of popular government from the administrative side, perhaps, is due to officials' readiness to devise new ways of increasing expenditures. To spend the money of the people as if it were one's own, and hardly earned at that, is the test of an administrator's or a legislator's moral stamina.

As to the Italian Ship Deposits

IT is pleasant to be informed that Italy has no intention of discriminating against the United States merchant marine in ordering that all American steamship lines engaged in the Italian passenger carrying trade should deposit in an Italian bank in New York 20,000 lire for each vessel engaged in this service and 100 lire for every passenger. The explanation given to the state department at Washington is that this order does not apply to vessels already in the trade and licensed, but to vessels at present unlicensed by the Italian government, and that the deposits are designed simply to compel the taking out of licenses which involve an agreement to provide certain accommodations for Italian emigrants. The state department appears to be content with this explanation, but it would seem to have been better all around had it been made earlier.

Uniform Land Laws Needed

IN THE governors' conference at Madison, Wis., the committee on rural credits strongly favored uniform legislation regarding registration of land titles, foreclosures and taxation of mortgages. Incidentally, the Torrens land title system was indorsed. As a matter of fact, uniformity of legislation is so desirable that it seems like begging the question to confine recommendations along this line to any specific subject. It would be well to avoid confusing or contradictory laws among the states on any subject and the governors' conference could hardly do better than to attack this great question as a whole rather than in parts.